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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,239.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
26th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA*	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9300
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9955
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9300
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9955
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	3,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "
NERA	3,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Cosetz	18th Dec. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Jan. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available			
Two years	" 900	" 575	

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	12th Dec. "
LEVANZO	5,000	....	11th Jan. 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 28th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,170	Thur. 24th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 25th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,230 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomora and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 31st Oct. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,289 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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22nd October, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S UNDER MAIL S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Forcati	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th "
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Forcati	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Feb. "
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5099	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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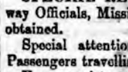

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	605	990	517	792	462	704
Karachi	653 44	*1135 "	570 60	*990 ...	489 33	809 —

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of York		15 Oct.	26 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	12 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec.
	City of Karachi	...	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec. 1908.
	Trafford Hall	...	20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	26 Nov.	...	15 Dec.
City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
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(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up...£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND.....£ 796,815-0 0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Sorting Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF [illegible] LD

Incorporated under the [illegible] Companies Act VI. of 1[illegible].

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42[illegible], Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Honkong	Chinkiang	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Re S. N. SHAIKHADAM AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed firm of S. N. SHAIKHADAM and Co. or the Girgaum Paper Mills, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned as sole Arbitrators by whom and under whose directions the said firm is being wound up within one month from the date hereof at his Office, at 14 K, Sardar Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, after the expiration of which time the assets of the aforesaid firm will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notices have been received by the Undersigned.—Bombay, 21st day of October, 1907.

MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Sole Arbitrators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 149 of 1897.

LUXMIBAI, wife of PRANJIWANDAS HURGOWANDAS, (2) KASIBAI, (3) DHUNCOOVERBAI, daughter of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, deceased, (4) DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS and (5) LILAVANTI, grandson and granddaughter of the said RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, all legatees under the Will of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

LADKIBAI, widow and Executrix of the late RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, and C. A. TURNER, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Raghowji Mohandas..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1907, the following, immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the one-fifth Share of the original third plaintiff Venibai (now deceased), during the lifetime of the first plaintiff Luxmibai and the one-fourth of Share of the said Venibai after the death of the said first plaintiff Luxmibai and all other the right, title and interest and estate of the said Venibai declared by the Decretal Order made herein on the 23rd day of April, 1898, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in Vithalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 638, New No. 351, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 1462, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 107, and subsequently under No. 108, and now under C. Ward No. 1640, Street Nos. 111-113, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Talewady, on the West by property formerly belonging to Saccaram Sadashivji and now partly by the property belonging to Dhuramsey Roopji, and partly by the property of Eknath Raghoba, on the North formerly by the house of Vishwanath Shivji, and now by a passage, and on the South by the said Vithalwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY and RANCHODDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 1, 2 and 3 above named, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado,	
Western Australia : Hill grown Jarrah.	
New South Wales : Mixed Hardwoods.	
Tasmanian	Do.
Queensland	Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of MARY LILY SPENCER (widow of Captain GEORGE SPENCER), late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that All Persons, claiming against the Estate of MARY LILY SPENCER, widow of Captain GEORGE SPENCER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, aforesaid, on the 17th day of August, 1907, leaving a Will probate whereof was on the 8th day of October, 1907, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Malcolm Macphail, Esquire, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the Sole Executor, named in the said Will to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, at their Office, at No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of November, 1907, as after that date the said Executor will proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall have then Notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. All persons, indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1907.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Attorneys for the Executor,
MR. MALCOLM MACPHAIL.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, 1907, for works in the construction of an IRON ENCLOSURE and HOUSES for TIGERS, in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 410 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM

THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
The Horary Astrology. By Alan Leo. Showing how to obtain an Answer to any Question of which the mind is earnestly desirous of a True Solution, by means of a Horary Figure cast for the moment of the enquiry, etc.....	0 14
The Training of the Body for Games, Athletics, Gymnastics, and other forms of Exercise. By F.A Schidt, M.D, and Eustace H. Miles, M.A. (Camb.) With numerous Illustrations.....	2 3
Sweetmeat-Making at Home. By Mrs. M. E. Rattray, First-Class Diplomee National Training School of Cookery, London. With Illustrations	1 14
Accidents Will Happen or The Tribulations of Mr. and Mrs. Boffles under the Employer's Liability Act, 1907. Thirty Illustrations by Ch. Harrison and W. K. Haselden	0 14
The Boys' Book of Locomotives. By J.R. Howden. With over one hundred Illustrations from photographs	4 8
The A. B. C. Universal Electric Telegraphic Code. Specially adapted for the use of Financiers, Merchants, Shipowners, Underwriters, Engineers, Brokers, Agents, etc. Suitable for everyone. By W. Clauson-Thue, F.R.G.S.	17 8

MEDICAL.

A Short Practice of Midwifery. Embodying the Treatment adopted in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. By Henry Jellett, B.A., M.D., etc. With a Preface by W. J. Smyly, M.D., et...	6 6
A Short Practice of Gynæcology. By Henry Jellett, B.A., M.D., etc. With 223 Illustrations	7 14
Sterile Marriage or Sterility in Women. Its Causes and Curative Treatment. By J. Bedesford Ryley, M.D.....	3 1
What a Young Husband Ought to Know. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D.....	3 4
Tropical Diseases. A Manual of the disease of Warm Climates. By Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., M.D. With seven coloured plates and 241 plain figures.....	10 15

BELLES LETTRES.

Napoleon and the Invasion of England. The Story of the Great Terror. By H. F B. Wheeler and A. M. Broadley, with numerous Illustrations from contemporary prints, Caricatures, etc., eight in colour. Two Volumes..	28 0
The Life Triumphant. By James Allen, paper covers	0 14
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Edward FitzGerald. Calf gilt g. t.	2 3
Sesame and Lilies. By John Ruskin. Calf gilt g. t.	2 3
The Myths of Greece and Rome. Their Stories, Signification, and Origin. By H. A. Guerber	6 9

FOR SALE.

ONE PRESSING FACTORY with BUILDING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES complete, Half Press and Finisher by Duncan Stewart & Co., and one GINNING FACTORY complete with 32 Single Roller Platt's Gins, both situated in separate compound on Freehold Land at Nandura in Berars District Buldana. For further particulars apply to R. D. SETNA, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, at his Office in the High Court.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will, provided a sufficient number of passengers is booked, run a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme :—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10-30 p. m. by special train.

WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Hazri). Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a. m. Breakfast at 9. Lunch at 2, and dinner at 8 p. m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart at 10 p. m.

THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.

FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p. m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a. m, and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p. m.

SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p. m.

MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.

TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.

WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a. m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a. m.

THURSDAY.—In Delhi.

FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 10 p. m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a. m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above-mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each, (Tongas to and from Mount Abu and Hotel expenses there, carriage hire for Journeys off the line and for sightseeing, liquors in [illegible] other incidental expenses extra). Separate [illegible] ation for servants.

Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 18th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM CLOTHING required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to the form of Tenderer's Schedule, and any further information required can be obtained from the Traffic Manager.

4. Tenders should be addressed to THE AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Clothing."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1907, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE, DHARWAR,
17TH OCTOBER, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK

FROM 19TH OCTOBER.
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	... Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	...	... ,, 1 0
Second ,,	...	... ,, 0 8
Benches	...	... ,, 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply. —"X. Y. Z." care of this Paper.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS TO LET at Clerk Road for 999 years. For particulars apply to—

RAGHUNATH MUKUND & Co.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
91 MEADOW STREET.

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Laces, Trimmings and Ladies' rich Silk Parasols.
BEST FOR PRESENTATION.
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S
COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbi Dakhn, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Ganchs, Thanas Cloth, Sheet, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi,
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SAVE
YOUR WELL-EARNED MONEY.
BUY EVERY ARTICLE FROM
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART

Where the Fresh Stock is SOLD at the LOWEST PRICE.

A grand display of brand New Goods for LADIES, expressly ordered for this Season.

A lovely selection of brand new goods for GENTS : Ties, Collars, Straw-Hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, etc. And a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

PROVISION 25 p.c. Cheaper than Market Rates.
Book your Orders at once.

A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S NEW BOOKS.

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ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE. A New series of Maps with descriptive Text and Diagrams showing Products, Imports, Exports, Commercial Conditions and Economic Statistics of the Countries of the World. Compiled from the Latest Official Returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute and edited by J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. S. E., &c.	18 6
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GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Commencing THURSDAY, 24th. Prices are HIGHLY REDUCED. One visit is earnestly solicited. - CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., Opposite G. T. Hospital.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 (including Postage

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NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS,

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

TYPIST WANTED immediately, to work Remington Machine. Permanent situation to thoroughly efficient man. State wages, to Box No. 1345, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, leading to Mahaluxmi Battery, Breach Candy, opposite the Davar Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, such as sliding-dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas and ch irs, handsome cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, brass double bedstead with horse hair mattrees, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., one Columbia Combination Concert Graphophone with about 3 dozen Hindustani large and small records, 1 gold gilt 400 days table time-piece, engravings, and pictures, large polyphone musical box with about 24 music slides, table game of cricket, best plated six light table candelabra, Indian carpets, gauze door curtains, standing hall-lamp, iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, English ice-box with refrigerator, large iron cooking stove, one very handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel, English built double seated brougham by Windover, home horse-exercise, etc., the property of T. Gahagan, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothespress, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, bedroom sofas, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Dr. Scroggie.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of new Teakwood and Blackwood and Mahoganized Household Furniture, etc.

On THURSDAY the 31st inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following valuable furniture such as sliding dining table for 20 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, marble-topped octagon and round table and teapoys, silk tapestry and velvet-lined suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored cabinets and chiffoniers, lady's writing table,

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Silverdale, 2,446 tons, Captain P Rutter arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Ancona, in ballast.

THE steamer Strathdee, 2,846 tons, Captain L White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarisenfels, 2,457 tons, Captain R Franzins, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappel, arrived in harbour yesterday from the oPersian Gulf &c., with a general cargo, 102 cases pium, 53 horses and 97 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and Mr McMillan, Mr and Mrs Lee and 3 children and 4 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Shearme ... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart ... Capt W A Tindall ... I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator ... Capt G Holloway ... Survey ss

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ... Comdr S D Vale ... R I Marine
H M S High flyer ... Capt C S Hickley ... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ... Comdr G A Rose ... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ... Comdr T A Lde Barry ... R I Marine
R I M S Minto ... Lieut D Goldsmith ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 22.

Aynthia	694 Curtis	F P C & Co
Alcana	2311 Morgan	W S A G & Co
Bironadrosen	2774 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Capri	2781 Belsito	P & R S N Co
Dunbar	2416 Lee	W & A G & Co
Eupleclesh	2507 Powell	
Geard	571 Andreas	F F Campbell & Co
John Hardie	2816 McMillen	P Muir & Co
Kyleakhi	1076 Leuman	K Nixon & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kasara	504 Chappell	M M & Co
Onda	2409 Gerland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2781 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2 55 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Allum	1917 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sofala	3436 Shepherd	M M & Co
Surada	3,400 Archdeacon	M M & Co
Silverdale	2446 Rutter	
Vauzhall	2345 Bradberling	The Captain
Vellore	3186 Pattie	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
D&E	Walton Hall	3263	Leary	Kchi	26-10	K Nixon & Co
F	Chin Murray	3151	Dall	Chittagong	26-10	F Muir & Co
K	Firoozi	2035	Watson	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
L	Ipswich	813	Pelling	Jeddah	25-10	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2323	Baldoin	Jeddah	24-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Falls of Monesk	3457	Ha ro	Philadelphia	26-10	R A Wills
N	Umvolosi	1926	Keen	M'borough	22-10	W & A G & Co
O	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
Q	Schwarzenfels	2900	Franzius	H'burg	31-10	Glade & Co (Inside K
	Mosbtari	1173	Gore	P Gulf	26-10	B & P S N Co
				H W P D		
	Satrunji	547	Hossein	M'lore	25-10	Bo S N Co Ld
	Saraswati	443	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chyebassa	3991	Stevenson	Antwerp 24-10 M M & Co
3	Fariika	3096	Wilson	N F M M & Co
6	Malta	3892	Tate	Shanghai 29-10 P & O Co
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	Kobe 25-10 A L S N Co
8	Koerber	3240	Forest	Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
9	Wildenfels	3559	Reising	Kchi 24-10 Glade & Co
10 & 11	City of York	4935	Wish	Kchi 26-10 K N & Co
12	Persia	4158	Haughton	London 26-10 P & O Co
15	Biojun Maru	4805	Iriawa	Kobe 27-10 N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.	
21	Schwarzenfels s	Franzin s	Hamburg, Sept 22	
	Silverdale s	Rutter	Ancona, Oct 3	
22	Surada s	Archdeacon	Rangoon, Oct 3	
	Kasara s	Chappel	Buseh, Oct 8	
	Upada s	Stewart	Calcutta, Oct 11	
	Strathdee s	Wh te	Calcutta, Oct 12	

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Bome s	Guy	Rangoon
	Nawab s	Elliott	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Silverdale, for Liverpool, &c
" John Hardie, for Antwerp, &c
" Baron Ardrossan, for Baltimore
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York s—40 bales wool, L Hurbhum.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—15 bales wax and 20 cwt wax, R Moloobhoy; 170 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bundles moong mats, Kaliandas Bros; 31 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 70 cwt jute, P G Ghandy; 48 bales hides, B Esmail, 20 cwt fishmaws, R A Mahomed; 40 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—4,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, A Khimji; 1,500 cwt linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 96 cwt gum, S Rahimtoola.

John Hardie s—2,125 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Baron Ardrossan s—6,750 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—2 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn, 4,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 20 bales twist, G Ketker and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

John Hardie s—1,512 cwt myrabollams, E Comersey; 18,000 cwt castorseed, 4,017 cwt linseed, and 8,035 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Wildenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,709 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 42 bales twist, Kahn Kahn; 200 cwt Cashew nuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 323 bales twist, H Robitsek and Reis, 101 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 291 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 4 bales twist J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—80 bales hemp, Ebjee Comersey; 700 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—113 chests opium, P and O Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Biojun Maru s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—225 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 1,060 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 135 bales twist, Framji Sons and Company.

Biojun Maru s—800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Biojun Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Metsui, B Kaishu; 100 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Biojun Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
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A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

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AGENTS WANTED.

Address: 89, Apollo Street.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 21.] [BOMBAY, *October* 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 5/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/4	1/4	
2½ do. Govt Securities	64 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/4	9/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/2	
Do. in New York	mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12		—01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 3/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 5/8		1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 7/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4	1/8	

Amount withdrawn into the Bank of England £100,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by covering purchases.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots		Easier.
Futures		Easier.
East Indian		Quiet
Manchester		Steady
Total Sales	10,000	bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000	"
Imports	2,000	"
Mid-Americans	6·39	—10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 3/16	—1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·98	5·90	5·86	5·82
—09	—08	—07	—06
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·82	5·80	5·79	5·78
—05	+05	—05	—05

June-July.
5·77
—04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000	bales
Do. do. last year	80,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. to Continent	30,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·40—15

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·00—17 pt. } Declined owing to bear pressure and bull's unloading and to disappointing attitude of spinners.

Futures—Month of March, 10·84—12 }

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·65 —14.
Do do Jan. 10·84 —14.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi, cif.—42½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi, cif.—42½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,850,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49½ Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk —Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8 unchgd.
Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 0 3/4d.
Months of Shipment.—November-December. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 3½d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sale opened to-day very quit.
Further tone quiet and prices easier—2½d. to 3d. lower.
Goat Skin offered 1,308,000.
Sheep do. 869,000.
ARRIVALS :—
"Scindia" "Armand Behic"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 3,000	Aden	E F Ferdinand	S & E El Fadal
Gold Coins	15,207			
3 Packages Sovs	3,810	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	725			
Rupees	1,120			
20 Packages Sovs	1,79,047	do	Meshtari	do
Gold Coins	51,558			
Rupees	3,819			
685 Bars Silver		London	Oriental	Supt V & P Docks
31 Boxes Mexican Dollars				
18 Boxes Specie		Rangoon	R I M S Northbrook	do
4 Boxes Specie		Aden	R I M S Dufferin	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [22ND OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.
Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. but with several Banks willing to sell at 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. for ready and near delivery. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight for this month, the firm discount market at home preventing Banks from offering too fine rates for any delivery. The market, however, is quieter at the close and fine Credits were placed at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight for the mail. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the course of silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	252 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	204

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 67 1/16 for cash and 97 for the settlement. Later on rates fell 1/16 consequent on small Bazaar selling the market closing steady at the lower quotation. The second settlement opened to-day and transactions are reported at 96⅞. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 ready and 96½ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97 0
1st Settlement	" 96 15
2nd Settlement (31st October)	" 96 12

Bullion :—
The London quotations yesterday closed 9-16 up at 28½ for ready and ⅛ up at 28 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been firm ready bars, opening at 72⅞ ex duty and closing at 73½. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	73	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	73	2	0
Ditto 2nd "	73	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The weaker advices from the Home markets have reacted locally, and prices this morning opened at Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 below last evening's closing rates. There has been some enquiry by shippers for owners. Bengals are freely offered, and prices continue to decline more rapidly than for other descriptions. During the afternoon rates were slightly steadier and close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with a small business doing. Old crop is easier and holders are more eager to dispose of stocks.

We quote :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach	267	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptee	233	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum	229/30	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	221/23	"
" " Amraoti	221/23	"
" " Muttia	208	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	211	"
" " Bengals	203/4	"
F. G. H. G. "	191	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales.
Total Imports	23,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·95	5·87	5·82	5·80	5·79
—03	—03	—04	—03	—03
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·77	5·76	5·75	5·74	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with business passing at the following quotations :—

	Rs.		
Ready	8	4	0
December	8	12	0
New Crop April-May	8	13	0

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are unchanged as under :—

	Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0
Yellow Guzerat	10	10	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is easier and prices are gradually giving way.

We quote :—

	Rs.			
Bold White 85 p. c.	58	0	0	Dec. Jan.
" 75 p. c.	57	0	0	
Black Kutni	49	0	0	

Poppyseed :—
The market is fair at Rs. 12 2 0 B.T.

Castorseed :— Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 46 0 0 Jan. Feb.

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—
The market continues firm, and we quote :—
New White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 5 15 6
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1380	
India	61	
Indian Specie Bank	49	
Mills :—		
David	400	
Manockji Petit	3,115	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile and Co.	131	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,017½	
Treacher and Co	580	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570	
Amritsar-Patti	111	
Tapti Valley	55 0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,502	bales.
Wheat	13,272	cwts.
Linseed	3,320	"
Rapeseed	1,126	"
Gingellyseed	4,209	"
Poppyseed	57	"
Groundnuts	105	"
Castorseed	3,663	"
Rice	38,240	"
Myrabollams	7	"
Cottonseed	1,012	"
Mowrasced	1,379	"
Gram	1,512	"
Joowar	7,402	"
Maize	nil.	"

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comer Khadi and Dongri	2	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Funeswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	9	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	3	2	91
Total plague deaths to date	141,119		
Same date last year	3	3	87

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 21st 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	18	46	0
B	83	216	13
C	36	99	2
D	78	46	0
E	194	85	0
F & G	56	0	0
Total to date	175	512	15
Total rats killed			907

THE "Daily Chronicle" publishes a letter written by Mr. Ben Tillett from Melbourne to some of his friends in England. In this communication Mr. Tillett says it is unwise for anyone to think of making his home in Australia, where the people are grovelling in the throes of poverty, although Nature is prodigal of her gifts. Sweating, want of employment, and starvation rule with a rod that breaks hearts and lives. Monopoly is Czar, and the land is monopolised. The greatest scandals occur in the administration of the Government, and scores of thousands are unable to obtain land.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—October 14, at Madras, the wife of Mr. E. D. Smith, of a daughter.
TWISS—October 15, at Simla, the wife of Major J. H. Twiss, R. E., of a daughter.

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AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
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Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0 21m., 0-19a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-14a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 9 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct 29th, Last Quarter. 7h. 21-5m. p.m. Oct. 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 0 56m., 0·50a.; Low water, 6·41m., 6·43p.

Friday, October 25.—New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m., Bamankma Mangalsee Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with English mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 1-32m., 1-19a.; Low water, 7·15m., 7·13a.

Saturday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 2 9m., 1·47a.; Low water, 7·52m., 7·45a.

Sunday, October 27.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 2·47m., 2·17a.; Low water, 8·35m., 8·19a.

Monday, October 28.—Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Scondercdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-37m., 2 55a.; Low water, 9·26m., 8·59a.

Tuesday, October 29.—Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 4-16m., 3 56a.; Low water, 11-31m., 10 3a.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided, and there were also present :—Brigadier-General Greenfield, Mr. P. G. Missent, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary. In a letter dated 2nd inst., Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., asked that the leave of absence from the meetings of the Board granted to him may be extended for a period of about one month. The leave was granted, and after transacting business of a formal nature, the meeting adjourned.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Batt., the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

March	Tannhauser	R Wagner
Overture	Esmeralda	A Hermann
Selection	Carmen	G Bizets
Valse	Sympathie	S Mezancepo
Reminiscence of the	Plantation	Chamber
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog	A Peyor
Galop	Musicians' Club	M A Hall

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

314 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture on Fuzes and Projectiles at the B V A. Club on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

315 E H Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

* * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

294. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 26th instant. To-day Wednesday the 23rd—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m without arms.
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday the 24th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 25th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Saturday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.
295. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Thursday next, the 24th instant, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.
296. Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup competition on Thursday the 24th, Friday the 25th, and Saturday the 26th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
297. Musketry—Sunday the 27th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for the Viceroy's Cup Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
298. Lieut. J. E. B. Hobson, will take over Command of "F" Company with effect from this date.
299. 2nd Lieut P. B. Haigh, is posted to "G" Coy with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

POLICE COURT.

OBSCENETY ON THE STAGE.

Theatre Licensee Fined.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Bharmaji Kulappa, a Maratha Hindu, the licensee of the Elphinstone Theatre, with abetting the singing of indecent songs and making of indecent gestures on the stage of the said theatre, at Falkland Road, on the evening of the 17th instant. Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Pereira, pleaders, defended the accused. For the defence it was contended that the performances were being given for several days, yet no spectator or any member from the public ever complained of the annoyance. The Magistrate, upon the evidence, altered the charge to one under section 127 of the Police Act, and the accused was convicted under that section and also under rule 5 of his license. There was a defect in the case, his worship remarked, as no outsider was examined as a witness to prove the performance an annoyance to the public. The police went there and saw the performance, and the evidence was sufficient to convict the accused under the Police Act. He was fined Rs. 50.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

Mother and Uncle in Trouble.

Haridas Kishandas, a Hindu, who lives on the second floor of a house in Mody Street, Fort, informed the police on Monday night that a Hindu woman, named Rukhmanibai, his next-door neighbour, had given birth to a child about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and that the child had been murdered.

Inspector DeBurgh proceeded to the house, and finding the door of Rukhmanibai fastened from within he knocked at it. She was living there with her step brother, Runchordas Damodher, and her two children, aged nine and seven years, respectively. Hearing the knock, the brother opened the door and the room was searched. The woman was lying on some rugs, but no trace of the infant could be found. Being questioned by the police officer, she denied having given birth to a child. She did not look in good health, and Sub-Inspector Power removed her to Cama Hospital, where it was ascertained by the House Surgeon that she had delivered recently. Subsequently the dead body of a child was found on the Cruickshank Road. A piece of string was fastened round its neck, and a piece of cloth was fastened across the mouth of the child.

The woman was detained in the hospital for treatment. Runchordas was taken in to custody, and the dead body of the child was removed to the morgue.

Mr. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, opened an inquiry on the body of the child, and, after recording some formal evidence as to the finding of the body, further inquiry was adjourned.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Inspector Morris charged Genu Mahadu, servant to Mrs. Daisy Byrne, with stealing, on Monday afternoon, five currency notes of Rs. 10 each. Inspector Jones prosecuted. Mrs. Byrne, who lived in Elphinstone Circle, had just received six currency notes for Rs. 10 each. She had them in her hand, when the accused hurriedly came up and said the baby was crying. Placing the notes on a piano, she went at once to her child. On return she discovered five of the notes missing. She suspected the accused, but as he denied all knowledge about them she called in the police. Accused was questioned, and he produced the missing notes from a drawer. Accused had previous convictions. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22ND October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain is reported from this district. The direction of air movement is south-easterly at Delhi and south-westerly or westerly elsewhere. The sky is cloudless. Maximum temperature was 5° higher than usual at Delhi and the minimum as much as 8° hotter at Lahore. The air is slightly damper than usual at Delhi but is drier in other places.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and north-easterly or south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Weather during the day time was 2° to 9° warmer than usual throughout the district while last night's minimum was 3° cooler at Allahabad and 3° to 5° higher at Agra and Jhansi. The air is considerably damper than usual at Jhansi and much drier elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—This district has been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally in Rajputana while in Sind they are north-westerly at Jacobabad and north-easterly at Karachi. The sky is cloudless. Last night's temperature was 8° hotter than usual at Ajmer and 4° cooler at Karachi. There is nearly the usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, but it is considerably less at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Surat, southerly at Deesa and north westerly at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Veraval and Bhuj, Dwarka and Indore registered calm. The sky is moderately clouded at Deesa. The day temperature was 4° hotter than usual at

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1907.

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MR. MORLEY AND INDIA.

"I am not a Pharisee, and I believe my anchor holds," exclaimed the Secretary of State for India in his speech at Arbroath—presumably on Monday evening. We believe so too. In a moment of unconscious humour the compositor set the word "Parsee" for "Pharisee." Mr. Morley is neither. He winced when he heard lifelong friends say he had shelved the principles of a lifetime in certain Indian transactions. Then Mr. Morley, in his early youth, did not choose his friends from among his equals—his intellectual equals—or they would have been better able to understand him—and his principles—so far advanced in lifelong friendship. No Secretary of State and no statesman ever got more accurate measure of men and things in India than Mr. Morley appears to have done, and we must say that we concur in every opinion he expressed at Arbroath—that is, of course, assuming the strict accuracy of the telegraphed summary. It was a magnificent as well as a trenchant speech. The only weak point, to our way of thinking, was the reference to Mr. Keir Hardie. Why dignify one who is unacquainted with the very meaning of the word "dignity?" To this it may be answered that Mr. Morley was addressing, among others, a large number of workingmen constituents—Arbroath being one of the Montrose burghs, which Mr. Morley represents in Parliament—and that it was possible Labourites might believe Mr. Hardie's opinions on the situation here rather than those of any other investigator. They do not know that the man who has been in India three weeks undertakes to write a book on the country and its people, while the man who has been out three years just begins to appreciate the fact that he understands the country and people less every day. Mr. Morley has never set foot in India, but he has studied it carefully from afar, and the value of the Council of India and of the "great army of unemployed pro-Consuls" is fully demonstrated. When referring to the dangerous and gross fallacy of comparing Canada with India, he remarked on the folly of imagining that because a fur-coat is comfortable in Canada, it is therefore a handy or a suitable garment for the Deccan. The simile was apt and happy—always remembering that a Canadian fur-coat is a very different garment from that which is donned in the winter as far south as Delhi.

We have put our hands to the plough and must not look back. That is Mr. Morley's firm conviction with regard to India, as it is the conviction of every Britisher. "How shall we look in the face of the civilised world if we turn our back on our duty? How shall we bear the stings of conscience when we hear, through the dark distance, the roar of confusion and carnage in India?" These are questions which lent force to the speech of the Secretary of State. It is not necessary to answer them, We shall not turn our back on our duty, and we shall have no stings of conscience.—For we shall never hear the roar of confusion and carnage. There will be no roar, and there will be neither confusion nor carnage. The situation is not dangerous, and never will be, so long as disorder is put down with an iron hand, with the mailed fist. Mr. Morley was urged not to try conciliation here as in Ireland. We were assured he could be firm upon occasion. He has been both conciliatory and firm. And we are glad to observe that he has had an eye on those men who have "gone home and ought to live in peace"—disappointed or incompetent men who have been awarded a pension as great as the most capable, and seek to take their revenge on their superiors by addressing tirades to the newspapers. We hope ere long to see that the Secretary of State has decided to make an example of some of these. A pension, by rights, should be enjoyed during the good behaviour of the recipient, not for all time, and, in any circumstances, but during the pleasure of His Majesty, or His Majesty's Secretary of State; and we have long been of opinion that if the offensive pensioner received a mark of official disapproval, it would be a good thing for this country and for the service of which such men are no longer ornaments or even creditable examples. Repression, to quote Mr. Morley's own words, is distasteful to none more than himself; but "you would not have me see men try to set a prairie on fire without arresting their hands." The Secretary of State arrested their hands just in time. There are those who thought they might appropriately have been arrested earlier; that their tongues might have been tied weeks before they had incited prairie incendiarism. But we adhere to the belief that the Viceroy, or the Secretary of State through him, moved at the precise moment—the moment in which the action was most keenly appreciated and its import most fully realised.

There is an idea that Orientals do not understand toleration; but it is not necessary to discuss that impression. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevails. Mr. Morley may believe in it; but, as he says, he refused to be hurried into repression by that idea, or by the anger of the impatient idealist. "Is the unrest froth, or is India really moved to a new and undreamt of unity?" To Mr. Morley's mind, the vagueness of the discontent makes it more difficult to understand. He may safely dismiss it as froth—froth—froth! At the same time that froth deceives the multitude, who do not know, and never will know, what unity means. There can be no such thing as unity in India. The very word can have no significance. It never had, and never will have, even in a mofussil municipality, which dreams of a non-official president before its time, and seeks to unseat him who presides over its destinies. Nature itself in this country rejects the suggestion. It is as futile to expect oil and water to mix, and streams to run uphill, as to hope for unity among the people of this country, whose characters and races, and castes and creeds and inclinations are as varied as the flowers by the way-side. When the Brahmin will eat with the Dhed, and the Bania join with the Chamar in killing cattle, we may expect to find unity. Therein lies the greatest obstacle to the extension of the principle of local self-government, as well as to the closer union of the natives of this country. As for our racial domination, take the first hundred English-speaking Indians to be met in this or any other Indian city—they will admit how absolutely essential European domination is in the interests of all castes and classes, and how keenly alive they are to the fact, and that, such being the case, how strongly preference is for English domination to that of any other country. Moderates and Extremists alike, at heart, will admit this. There is none so utterly devoid of intelligence, so blind to the teachings of the past, as not to recognise this truth, whatever they may say or however unwilling they may be to admit it. Yet, in the words of Mr. Morley, "we shall not see many fruits in our day; but we have made a beginning in firmness, reform, and resolute patience."

ANCIENT KHOTAN. At the invitingly low price of five guineas, Mr. Aurel Stein, of the Indian Educational Service, has published, through the Clarendon Press, Oxford, "Ancient Khotan," a detailed report of archæological explorations in Chinese Turkestan, carried out and described under orders of the Indian Government. This monumental work is in two large volumes; the one containing the text with a descriptive list of antiques, and the other some hundred and twenty artistically printed plates. The work is dedicated to the memory of Colonel Sir Henry Yule, R.E., "the great elucidator of early travel and a pioneer in the historical geography of Central Asia. . . with deep respect and admiration for the scholar, the writer, and man." Mr. Stein, in his copious introduction, explains that he has endeavoured to make this work as exact and exhaustive as seemed justified by the importance of the discoveries which rewarded his journey, and by the interest of the observations then collected regarding the early geography and civilisation of the country. Ever since 1891, he writes, when the famous birch-bark codex, acquired by Colonel Bower from Kucha, became known to geologists, his own eyes have been turned towards Eastern Turkestan as a field for archæological enterprise. But the difficulties with which then, and for long years thereafter, he had to contend, in order to assure the completion of his labours on Kalhaun's Chronicle of Kashmir, while the leisure left to him by onerous administrative duties was of the scantiest, precluded any active step in that direction. In the spring of 1897, when the conclusion of these labours was drawing in sight, he became acquainted, through personal communications for the late Professor Buhler, with the important find of ancient birch-bark leaves, containing a Buddhist text in early Prakrit and in Kharosthi writing, of which M. Dutreuil de Rhids had acquired a portion during his stay at Khotan. These remarkable fragments, of which others had found their way to St. Petersburg, were, on their publication by M. Senart, at once recognised as the oldest Indian MS. then known, and they decided Mr. Stein to fix upon Khotan as his goal. Other acquisitions from the same region, which had reached Calcutta, helped to assure Mr. Stein still further of the importance of this particular field. Dr. Hoernle had induced the Government of India to issue instructions to its political representatives in Kashgar, Ladak, and Kashmir, for the acquisition of antiques from Chinese Turkestan, but no reliable information was ever forthcoming as to the exact origin of the finds which were acquired and the necessity for proper explorations became urgent.

When sanction for the despatch of Mr. Stein finally reached India, his plans were already completed, and he places on record his gratification that, in spite of the difficulties and of the uncertainties inseparable from an enterprise in a new field, the whole of his programme was accomplished strictly within the sanctioned estimates of time and expense. He would not have been able to keep the expenses within the relatively modest limits fixed, but for the fact that the Survey of India offered its assistance for an important adjunct of his researches. The necessity of fixing accurately the position of ancient sites and generally elucidating the historical geography of the country brought surveys of the regions visited into close connection with his immediate task. But he also realised from the first that only by utilising every opportunity the journey might offer for geographical work of a more general character, could he gain that practical familiarity with the physical conditions of the country which is needed for the right interpretation of its past. The very abundance and novelty of the archæological materials brought to light necessarily made the task of correctly recording and interpreting them one of considerable difficulty. But what greatly added to that difficulty—as it did also to the fascination and scientific interest of the work—was the remarkable diversity of cultural influences thus revealed in the arts of ancient Khotan. That the Buddhism, which we know from Chinese records to have been early established in the country, had been imported, directly or indirectly, from India, was, of course, always certain; but, adds Mr. Stein, there was little to prepare us for such overwhelming evidence as the wealth of Kharosthi documents on wood and leather discovered at the Niya Site, has furnished of the large place which Indian language and culture must have occupied in the administration and daily life of this region during the early centuries of our era. There is enough evidence to show that, notwithstanding all foreign influences, Khotan, together with other territories of Eastern Turkestan, possessed, during the pre-Mahomedan epoch, a well-defined civilisation of its own. Neither the occasional references of the Chinese annals nor the brief notices of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims could help us far to reconstruct, in its main aspects, that bygone phase of civilisation, of which all indigenous records and remains seemed to have perished. Mr. Stein's story of how the work was undertaken is almost as interesting to the layman as the personal narrative of his journey published a few years ago. The record of his discoveries is one whose value it is not easy to assess. The work is completed and published just in time to witness its author's departure on another mission of investigation and that further afield.

THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT CRAZE. ALTHOUGH a few weeks ago it looked as if Lord Curzon's appeal for a hundred thousand pounds for the scientific modernisation of Oxford was likely to fall flat, the money seems to be coming in in driblets—and a dribble is as good as a shower if it fills the waterpots. The latest contribution is that of Mr. William Astor, of Cleveden, who has already given £10,000 and who undertakes to give another £10,000 as soon as the hundred thousand for which Lord Curzon asks is subscribed. Mr. Astor is, of course, a very rich man, but he is not self-made, and he is therefore large in his views. Mr. Carnegie, on the other hand, who is equally rich, but is entirely self-made, does not shovel his dollars into the Oxford coffers, but confines his educational endowments to St. Andrews and Pittsburg. Only a day or two ago he gave another ten thousand to the Scottish University, although there are those who maintain on first-hand experience that the wealth which a few years ago he lavished on that foundation in order to create practically free 'varsity courses for Scottish youths has done more harm than good. Mr. Astor, as a Thames valley man, and for many years a naturalised Englishman, might be expected to favour Oxford when he writes big cheques for University endowment, especially as he is a friend of Lord Curzon, and knew the ex-Viceroy in America in the days when he was courting the beautiful Miss Leiter. The fact is there is a craze just now for University fame. Mr. Rockefeller is frequently moved that way. So is Mr. Pierpont Morgan. So far the late Cecil Rhodes seems to have been the most felicitous of the modern University innovators, the "Rhodestors," being all well selected men, and able to hold their own as well in the field as in the schools. One of them has already achieved a tutorial position; and so harmoniously do they work with the rest of the men at Oxford that it is certain that the vast majority of them will carry back to the ends of the Empire, when their terms are ended, the most idealic impressions of life at the 'varsity—and a good conceit of themselves into the bargain.

A HISTORY OF PLAGUE. DR. TURNER, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, has just issued an exhaustive report on the history of plague in the city, "with summary of the measures taken and suggestions for the prevention of plague, on our present knowledge of the disease." The report may help the Parel specialists in recommending to the Government of India the further steps desirable in grappling with the problem. It also may not. But some tangible account of the origin and progress of plague in Bombay was desirable, and Dr. Turner has given us it. He says it appears more than probable that the disease came from the Persian Gulf or Arabia, being carried either by pilgrims who come and go to the extent of twenty thousand per annum, or merchandise or grain, rats or vermin. For ourselves we believe it came from China, where after famine and war thousands of human bodies lay exposed to the sun, and to beasts and rodents, and was carried from Southern China *via* Hongkong to Bombay. Plague had raged in Hongkong for three consecutive years immediately prior to the discovery of the first case in Bombay, and, considering that one of the earliest victims was a European, the Persian Gulf and Arabian theory seems shaken. However, wherever it came from is of little moment. It came and "once introduced in Bombay with its large population, all conditions were ready for its rapid diffusion." Dr. Turner explains what our present position is and our knowledge of the cause of the continuance of plague, his object in doing so being, so far as possible, to explain "what we really know, so that this knowledge may filter down to the people who are so intimately affected by the disease, hoping that when they understand how the disease is conveyed, they will realise the necessity of combining to remove the cause." We trust his endeavour will be successful.

As at present arranged H. E. the Governor will leave Bombay for Mahableshwar on Friday evening.

THE s.s. "Deo. Balduino," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 22nd instant.

THE N. Y. K. s. s. "Totomi Maru" left Singapore for Penang on the 22nd instant.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" passed Suez on the 22nd instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

MR. THORNTON, who has been engaged by the Amir to superintend the work in the leather factories in Afghanistan has left Peshawar en route for Kabul.

WE learn that Her Excellency Lady Clarke is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 22nd November, and will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clarke.

MR. W. H. J. Wilkinson, lately Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, on return from leave next month, relieves Mr. Waddington in charge of Ajmer Chiefs' College Mr. Waddington then proceeds upon one year's furlough.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India, recently submitted to him, for the recruitment of the traffic staffs of State Railways. The scheme is understood to include arrangements whereby a substantial proportion of traffic officers will be recruited in England.

WE understand that Rev. Fathers Groote and Vanden Burg, two Dutch Roman Catholic Priests working in the Archdiocese of Madras, have been engaged for some months past in translating for Government the Dutch records in the possession of Government. The proofs are now being corrected, and it is hoped that the records will throw some light on the early British occupation of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY HORTA E COSTA, Governor-General, of Portuguese India, accompanied by Captain Andrade Villez and Lieutenant Loubato Faria and Mr. A. Fonseca, arrived here yesterday, at 11 a.m., from Goa en route to Damaun and alighted at the Victoria Terminus where His Excellency was met by Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal and Mr. A. Juvenal de Souza. His Excellency, in company with Viscount de Wrem, drove to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club where he remained till 1-30 p.m.; thence he proceeded to the Colaba Station and left for (Pragana) Damaun by the passenger train at 3 p.m. The arrival was private.

WITH the continued absence of rain the outlook is becoming steadily more serious in the independent States of Bundelkhand which are much in the same case as the British districts of the United Provinces alongside where large takkavi advances are being made by Sir John Hewett's Government. In Northern Rajputana although the immediate harvest has gone the position is alleviated by the fact that the rains last July filled the tanks and have provided a far better supply of fodder than was available in the drought of 1905. On the other hand, however, whereas in 1905 a third of the population of Northern Rajputana was able to emigrate and did actually take refuge in the British Districts of Sind and the United Provinces, this year this resource is not available since these areas are equally affected by drought.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE LATE GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN.

Stock Exchange.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 4.

AMONG the many reigning Princes who by their personal merits gave a new importance to the Royal Prerogative in the complicated circumstances of modern life, the late Grand-Duke of Baden who died at the ripe age of 81 and after a reign of 55 years, held a prominent position. His influence has been more fully recognized and better appreciated since the long list of Memoirs left by the foremost German statesmen and politicians have thrown light upon the events and vicissitudes by which the German Empire was founded and consolidated.

The beginnings of his political career were all the more surrounded by intrinsic difficulties, as for four years (1852—1856) he was only Prince-Regent for his insane elder brother and because nowhere in Germany the Revolution of 1848 and 1849 had caused such an upheaval of political organisation as in the Grand-Duchy of Baden. Then there was the difficulty that the majority of his subjects were Roman-Catholics and could easily have been prevailed upon by Ultramontane agitations to oppose the Liberal Government of the Grand-Duke. But by his never-erring tact and the quiet firmness of his nature, by his imposing presence and undoubted devotion to the national aims of Germany he gained in course of time an incomparable popularity with his subjects, while his system of government was acknowledged to be that of a German model state.

During the first ten years of his reign the relation between State and Church in Baden was to be newly settled by Statutes. The Grand-Duke broke the obstinacy of a fanatic Archbishop and his parish clergy by inflicting the penalities of the Law upon all culprits and by sanctioning some Acts of Parliament that contained valuable concessions to the Church and were eventually accepted by the Apostolic See as a tolerable *modus vivendi*. After this victory in the first of the modern "struggles of culture," he granted a full amnesty. Ever since it was the general conviction in Baden, that after all the resolute application of liberal principles of administration could be used as the safeguard against possible attempts of fanatic Ultramontanes who would rely on the numerical superiority of the Roman Catholics in the Grand-Duchy. In the recent elections to the Chamber of Representatives the mutual support of all non-Ultramontane groups has saved the situation, so that the danger of a clergy-ridden Parliament was avoided. His

POLICY REGARDING GERMAN AFFAIRS

was clearly indicated as early as 1856, when he chose for his spouse the only daughter of the Prince of Prussia, afterwards Emperor William I. His fond attachment to his father-in-law and close friendship with the Crown Prince whom he resembled marvellously in his outward appearance also, became an important factor in German History. Nevertheless the Grand-Duke sacrificed his personal feelings when in 1866 the geographical position of his country demanded to side with the adversaries of Prussia. His conviction that the apparent Liberal attitude of Austria was only calculated to hinder the definite solution of the German question was fully borne out by the facts. Naturally he was heartily in sympathy with the motions proposed in the Parliaments in Berlin and Karlsruhe that the Grand-Duchy of Baden should enter the North-German Confederation; but he yielded to Bismarck's argument that the whole of Southern Germany was by common action to fulfill the national wishes. When then the time arrived for the great event and the proclamation of the German Empire took place at Versailles on January 18th 1871, it was the Grand-Duke who helped over the objections of his father-in-law against the title of "German Emperor" instead of "Emperor of Germany" by proposing in the historical moment three cheers for "the Emperor William." As in this case, the Grand-Duke again played a prominent part in an assembly of German Princes, when in their midst the present Emperor opened on June 25th 1888 the extraordinary meeting of the Imperial Diet.

The long period of peace since 1871 gave many opportunities to the Grand-Duke to patronise Art and Science in a verily Royal style. Of the marvellous progress of the country, of the commercial and industrial prosperity of Mannheim, of the many attractions of Karlsruhe, the charms of Baden-Baden as a health resort—one is over and over again reminded by allusions in our popular works of fiction. That the late Grand-Duke derived such a heartfelt delight from his observations of the happy development of his country gave to the evening of his life by the side of his illustrious consort those constant rays of comfort and serenity that were inseparable from his appearance.

GERMAN STOCK EXCHANGES AND THE WORLD'S MONEY MARKET.

From a statistical Report on the new issues in the German Stock Exchanges from 1897 to 1906 the importance of these nineteen institutions, especially that of the Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg Exchanges may be easily perceived. It is calculated that the new issues in those ten years amounted altogether to 2,542 million Lstr. i. e. about as much as the whole production of gold in the whole world, from the conquest of America to the present day and far more than the value of the precious metals now available as currency. Of this enormous amount we are astonished to find that not less than 43 1/5 per cent., nearly 1,100 millions Lstr., were demanded for foreign securities and only a little more than one half of the whole amount by domestic stock. More than a quarter of the whole amount was made up of the 655 million Lstr. of Foreign Government Loans, while the German Empire and its Federal States were satisfied with less than half as much.

The development of the last five years and the new importance gained by the German Money Market for international issues becomes evident by a comparison with the corresponding figures of new issues at the London Stock Exchange. As late as 1900 the London issues were very much in excess of those in all German Exchanges. In 1901 the German exchanges introduced together about as much new stock as London alone. Since that year we find for London a remarkable decline, while in Germany the new issues jumped up to marvellous figures. If we take the five years from 1902 to 1906 together, we get for the London issues at a total of 652,296,500£ for the German Stock Exchanges, however, at 1 5,88,200,000 £ i. e. nearly two and a half times as much. It is the suddenly grown participation of the German money market in the more important issues of overseas securities that accounts for this turning of the tables. For American and Canadian Railway stock alone not less than 150 millions Lstr. was invested at German Stock Exchanges. Foreign securities and home investments show about equal amounts in the new issues of the last four years in the German money market. In the year 1906, however, we notice again

A RETURN TO THE OLD PROPORTION

between domestic and foreign stock as it was ten years ago. The enormous amount of bonds and loans offered by the German Imperial and Federal Governments and Municipalities during 1906, and the urgent demand for industrial issues have evidently changed the situation. While in other issues there was a remarkable falling off, on account of the stringency of the international money market, we find a considerable advance in new issues at the German Stock Exchanges in 1906, not only for Domestic Government and Municipal stock but also for shares and indentures of German banking Institutions and industrial Companies. This financial support of German industries had also some effect on swelling the amount of foreign industrial issues in Germany, as the expansion of some great German industries over neighbouring coutries is well known.

It is worth noticing that the new industrial issues at German Stock exchanges in 1906 were concentrated on the most flourishing branches exclusively. That is evident from the selling prices at which the new industrial shares were first quoted. Of the 200 denominations of new Industrial shares issued in 1906 only three remained somewhat below par. Fifty-two kinds of shares were issued at a premium from 101 to 125 per cent., 45 at 126—150 per cent., 31 at 151—175 per cent., and 23 at 176—200 per cent. premium. In 52 new industrial issues the price was above 200 per cent. premium, rising even as high as 540 per cent.

From these share reports we may conclude that the German Industries, for which financial support was claimed at the German Stock Exchanges, are in a most prosperous condition and that with the termination of the present tension in the International Money Market we may again expect a very active participation of the German Stock Exchanges in floating foreign loans and placing new industrial issues from the rapidly advancing overseas countries.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

It was a really magnificent scientific gathering that with its many sections was brought to a close yesterday after a week of instructive deliberations and demonstrations. Thousands of well known specialists on Hygienic problems from all parts of the World met in Berlin and gave by their sympathetic co-operation another proof of the feeling of solidarity in scientific circles. Undoubtedly Berlin has many attractions of its own from an hygienic point of view. It is the youngest Metropolis in Europe and also the cleanest large City and, being a University, is so plentifully equipped with Hospitals, Hygienic Laboratories and Philanthropic Societies that the nickname of "Medicinopolis" has been with some show of reason applied to it. There was a great interest shown by the members of the Congress to see a variety of Berlin Institutions in working order, and the Autobusses crowded with the Hygienic guests were a familiar sight in the streets of Berlin during the last week. These excursions, favoured by glorious weather, did not interfere, however, with the important work in the various sections. At the present moment when the Bubonic Plague and the Asiatic Cholera are again spreading, the proposals made for preventing the propagation of such epidemic diseases naturally claimed the most general attention. It was Dr. Henri Thierry of Paris who showed what steps of precaution were needed in the railway traffic of infected countries and their neighbours. That we may best cope with the spread of the Bubonic Plague by carefully killing the rats on board incoming ships and that the system recently used in Hamburg harbour for this purpose has the advantage of thoroughness, cheapness and doing not the slightest injury to the cargo was conclusively shown. It is perhaps not so easy to kill the insects that are known to spread epidemic diseases; but some recommendable propositions were also made in this direction. In the seventh section the question of the supply of water to armies in the field were most thoroughly discussed. But we would find no end, if we were to enumerate the most important subjects on which new light was thrown by the papers read in the various sections. Instead, we wish to dwell only on the most characteristic feature of these discussions as distinguished from those of former Congresses for Hygiene.

More and more the specialists on Hygiene come to the conclusion that their most important hints are required more on social and mental Hygiene than on the physical aspect of the questions. Thus it was found that the problem of hygienic dwellings is one of the most important economic questions rather than a scientific one. Mr. R. Aldridge, of Leicester, secretary of the National Council for Dwellings Reform in Great Britain, concluded from the experience made at Liverpool that municipal supervision was indispensable for the erection of workmen's dwellings by private firms and philanthropic Associations. M. Cacheux, of Paris, urged that monasteries and convents ought to take a hand in providing sanitary houses for the poor. The German reporters on this question, Professor Fuchs, of Freiburg, and Herr Kampffmeyer, of Karlsruhe, insisted on the advantages of combining expensive and workmen's dwellings on one compound or at least side by side. That the whole problem turned, in the last end, to the question, whether it was possible to secure cheap land to build on at the outskirts only or just as well in the centre of the towns, was admitted on all sides. To take up the question of providing building lots at reasonable prices, was generally recognized as one of the most important duties of municipal activity.

A PAPER READ BY PROFESSOR CZERNY

of Breslau was calculated to satisfy parents that there is no mental overstraining in our schools. The symptoms that are generally interpreted as indications of excessive brain work are really caused either by deficient ventilation of the school-rooms or by the mistake of separating children from their equals and keeping them too much in the company of grown-up people. Wherever both these evils are avoided, our school children are free from nervous complaints and as cheerful as they ought to be.

A similar problem was taken up by some Italian and German experts. They tried to find out by experiment whether, as a matter of fact, the amount of exertion involved in a fair day's work under the general conditions of manual labour in the principal trades causes a state of unhealthy exhaustion or not. The result was that, as a rule, that is by no means the case. That tired feeling that is so often complained of by people accustomed to mental exertion is happily almost entirely absent in the circles of ordinary workmen. Only care is to be taken that monotonous drudgery is from time to time interrupted by work that claims more attention, while on the other hand dangerous work is, for other reasons, to be discontinued long before the labourer could be tired. Machinary and other mechanical appliances have in Europe successfully reduced the abuse of human muscle-strength that former generations were used to. It remains for factory legislation to provide safeguards against the dangers naturally connected with powerful engines.

Thus the discussions of this Congress brought it to light that at present the social and mental surroundings are of far greater hygienic interest for the public than the more technical questions of sanitary engineering and medical precaution.

L. ASCH.

THE RAKHI CEREMONY.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman*:—"The days of the Rakhi ceremony with all its atrocious and revolting aspect is come again. I am unable to describe fully the feelings of loath and contempt which my excited Hindu brothren are showing to-day towards our benign English Government. From the very early morning to-day, parties after parties of school-boys and others have started their work of sedition and are roaming through the village shouting "Bande Mataram," and singing all sorts of seditious songs possible. Nay even going so far as to excite the poor women to moaning and bewailing. We are obliged to keep fast the whole day and, to make the cruelty more severe, they are keeping the children even destitute of food.

Sir, it is my firm belief that may brethren have sunk into the utmost depth of folly and unwisdom and like "a dwarf stretching the hands to clutch the moon" in strivrashly to gain their ill-advised Swaraj. Do they think it possible that the piece of thread called "Rakhi" bound in the hand and keeping their kitchen shut, will get for them their much desired Swaraj? Did not the instance of Bepin Pal and others teach them good lessons? What do they mean by it; by this "Rakhi" binding? nothing less than the challenge for war, and Sir, you may guess the amount of their revolting spirit, when I should let you know that these Rakhies were used to be tied in ancient times by the wives and mothers of those who would go to fight with a formidable enemy; and that they (Hindus) are doing the same thing to-day as if they are going to fight with an enemy in our British Raj. I should address my brethern and say that those days of "mantras and yoggas" are over, and it is the grim twentieth century when the British Raj can sweep down your whole "mantras and Rakhies by a single stroke of the hand.

Sir, what would I describe of the sufferings of the poor classes of people who are obliged for fear of being outcasted to pay the exorbitant prices of Swadeshi cloths and things. Does it mean prosperity or dragging the poor to death? In our place here some of my brethren are being so ferocious that things are going from bad to worse; and the students have grown so villainous as to drag the females out of the house and outrage them in case they are informed they are wearing "Belati" clothes.

Sir, in my next I would like to state some more facts regarding the seditious proceedings in the village, and I beg to end here, praying to God that we quiet people may be saved from these troubles in no time, through our benign British Government under whose auspicious rule we were so long in peace and tranquility.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

SURANDRA MOHON CHAKRAVARTY,
Kartikpur.

SEVERAL of the leading New York newspapers published telegrams from Vancouver on the 24th September stating that the British Admiralty had decided to re-establish a naval station at Esquimault. This report is bound to cause the liveliest interest in the United States, and an official statement will be eagerly awaited, said the *Globe* correspondent, for the reason that the reported decision of the naval authorities in London can only be interpreted by Americans as a counter-stroke to the despatch of the United States battleship Squadron to the Pacific. It is at least certain that for some time past there have been significant happenings at Esquimault. It was announced more than a month ago that the British Admiralty proposed to store 25,000 tons of the best Welsh smokeless coal there "as a measure of precaution;" whatever that cryptic phrase might be taken to mean.

PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. MORLEY.

Scathing Criticism of Mr. Hardie.

DEMANDS OF IMPATIENT IDEALISTS.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Arbroath, emphasized that our first task in India was to keep order and to quell violences of race and creed.

It was the height of political folly to say that whatever was good for Canada was good for India. He asked impatient idealists whether fomenting strife was a good way of helping reformers like Lord Minto.

Mr. Morley said that those responsible for the government of India were of opinion that the situation was not at all dangerous, but required serious and urgent attention.

Mr. Morley, at the outset, pointed out that our deepest political interests were involved in India. "I winced" he said "when I heard lifelong friends say that I had shelved in certain Indian transactions, the principles of a lifetime. I am not a Pharisee, and I believe my anchor holds."

Referring to recent utterances by the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Morley said: "The democratic constituencies of Great Britain are the rulers of India. Does anyone want me to telegraph to Lord Kitchener to disband the Native Army, send home the British Contingent, and bring away the whole of the Civil Servants?

"How should we look in the face of the civilized world if we turned our back on our duty, and how should we bear the stings of conscience when we heard through the dark distances, the roar of confusion and carnage in India?"

THE FIRST DUTY.

Mr. Morley continued by emphasing that our first task was to keep order in India, and referred to the difficulties in the way of so doing, including scare head-lines in the press and partisan letters to the newspapers, often written by men who had retained the habit of writing on Indian Government, after they came home and ought to live in peace.

He paid a tribute to the courage, patience and fidelity of the present House of Commons, from which he augured that the democracy were going to show their capacity for facing these enormously difficult and complicated problems.

Referring to the dangerous and gross fallacy of comparing Canada and India, he remarked that they might just as well say that because a fur coat was comfortable in Canada it was therefore a handy garment for the Deccan.

Continuing Mr. Morley denied that Ireland was analogous to India, and said he hoped that the Government of India would not be hurried by the anger of the impatient idealist.

He pointed out that if India to-morrow became a self-governing colony, disorder would still have to be put down with an iron hand.

"Repression" he said "is distasteful to none more than to myself, but you would not have me see men try to set a prairie on fire without arresting their hands."

On the contrary, he refused to be hurried into repression by the argument that Orientals do not understand toleration.

FOSTERING LOYALTY.

Mr. Morley repeated that those responsible for the Government of India were of opinion that the situation was not dangerous but, in a view of the activity of the Extremists, it would be the height of folly not to try to rally the Moderates to the cause of the Government.

No question, he continued, would be more important than India for years to come. Was the unrest mere froth, he asked, or was India really moved to a new and undreamt of unity. The vagueness of the discontent made it harder to understand.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Morley, "that educated Indians are intoxicated by the ideas of freedom, promulgated by our great writers. But for every passage they can find in Mill, Burke, Macaulay or Bright, I can find a dozen showing the weary steps that are necessary before they can form themselves into a mass having a true political personality.

"I believe that anybody having a chance, ought to appeal to the better mind of India and induce it to apply itself practically, to the betterment of the community."

Referring to the reform scheme, Mr. Morley said its provisions were tentative. He attached the greatest importance to the policy of leaving the protected States and Princes more to themselves.

"The root of the unrest, so far as I can ascertain." Mr. Morley went on "is dislike, not of our political but of our racial domination. My object in changing the constitution of the Council, was to teach all India that, in the eyes of the Government, the Indian is perfectly worthy of sharing in the Council of the Paramount Power."

Referring to the additional difficulties of famine and plague, he said, the Government was never more ready to cope with famine.

He believed they had the secret of the fell disaster of plague and they had laid down a large policy of medical, sanitary, and financial aid.

Mr. Morley, in conclusion, said he believed in conducting the administration of India impartially. "We shall not see many fruits in our day, but we shall have made a beginning in firmness, reform and resolute patience."

PRESS OPINION.

The *Times*, in commenting on Mr. Morley's speech, says that it is a grave warning to his countrymen to ... in the most wary manner the dealing with the ... question.

The *Daily Mail* congratulates Mr. Morley on his ... attitude.

The *Tribune* says that Mr. Morley has seldom shewn the virtue of unfaltering courage more conspicuously than yesterday evening.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that all honour is due to Mr. Morley for the directness with which he reminded the Democracy of its duties, and the courage with which he exposed some of the current fallacies of regarding India as if it were a ...ond Canada.

The *Daily News* endorses Mr. Morley on the subject of the mischievous folly of preaching disaffection in India, but says that it is undeniable that where disaffection is widespread injustice exists.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S LATEST MESSAGE HOME.

Condemns Government Policy and Police.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Keir Hardie telegraphed from Baroda, on the 21st October, to the *Daily Mail*, saying that the people of India are bound, gagged and at the mercy of the most corrupt police in the world. He hopes that the King, failing the Cabinet, will intervene to prevent the passage of a Bill suppressing meetings.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

Mr. Kipling Deprecates Exclusion.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, speaking at a great banquet at Ottawa, strongly deprecated the exclusion of Orientals, who, within a few hours of landing in Vancouver, were engaged in unskilled work which white folk will not handle. The influx of Asiatics was, he said, the natural concomitant of Asiatic trade which Canada was seeking to develop.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Lemieux, Canadian Minister for Labour, has again changed his plans, and will sail direct from Canada to Japan.

REFORMS IN RHODESIA.

Separating Administration and Commerce.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Telegrams from Buluwayo state that a series of interviews between Directors of the Chartered Company and Representatives of the Settlers has resulted in the Company consenting to the separation of the administrative and commercial sides and other concessions, thus establishing a good working basis, and tending to arrest the agitation for the replacement of the Charter by Crown Colony Government.

DISTRESS IN ANATOLIA.

British intervention.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS TO BE PUNISHED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that as the result of earnest representations by the British Ambassador, with reference to distress in Anatolia, the Government has suspended the taxes in certain districts.

It is understood that the Grand Vizier has been given a free hand to prosecute certain officials whose corruption is one of the principal causes of the discontent.

CROPS IN SIAM.

Timely Rains.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Reuter telegraphs from Bangkok that continuous rains have assured the success of the rice-crop in Siam.

THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

King Chulalongkorn has left Port Said.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

Launched at Yokohama.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that the cruiser *Kurama*, of 14,620 tons, has been launched at Yokohama, in the presence of Their Majesties.

The cruiser has a speed of 21¼ knots, and is expected to be the most powerful of her class.

THE ARREST OF AMERICANS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Released after Enquiry.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Wallings were released after enquiries were made.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN ITALY.

No Encouragement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Italian railwaymen refrained from striking on finding that public opinion was most unfavourable.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The following is the latest Betting on the Cambridgeshire which will be run on the 31st of October. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong:—

6 to 1 Malua.
6 to 1 Dean Swift.
8 to 1 Land League
12 to 1 Lally.
12 to 1 Gold Riach.
12 to 1 Andover.

THE ELGIN MILLS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 22.

The District Judge of Cawnpore delivered Judgment in the case known as Creet vs. the Elgin Mills and Creet vs E. E. I. Railway, the hearing of which has extended over several years.

In his judgment, which is very voluminous, the Judge granted plaintiff a decree against 14 joint defendants for Rs. 3,382 with costs in proportion, plus interest at 6 per cent per annum, but defendants' extra costs to be paid by plaintiff, by reason of the excessive valuation placed by plaintiff on land in dispute which involved defendants in extra costs.

The Judge has also upheld the Collector's award to plaintiff of Rs. 15,288 for the value of the land in question which is to be paid by the E. I. Railway which renders the Mills siding land in dispute the property of the E. I. Railway.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

THE BABU'S PET.

A handbill in English and Marathi, over the signature of T. D. Sangvi, Secretary of the Bombay National Union, was distributed broadcast in Bombay, principally in the native town yesterday, informing the members of the Union, as well as the general public, of the arrival of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., in Bombay. The "whip," concluded his appeal pathetically by saying "Those failing to attend (the station platform) will be lacking in their divine duty to the national cause."

There was a double disappointment, however. Only 40 Hindu students, headed by a Mr. Maneckji Patel, attended. The Secretary was disappointed, as he could only find 40 out of one million in Bombay who did not "lack in their divine duty." And those who proved they did not lack in such a duty were disapointed to find when the Guzerat mail steamed in, that it did not convey the Labour Member.

"He is expected to-morrow" was the consolation. We are informed that the well-known agitator arrives this morning, and will be received at the Presidency Association Rooms at 4-30 p. m.

By kind permission of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The Member for Merthyr Tidfil is being personally conducted by one of the Swadeshi leaders on a tour through Eastern Bengal . . . it would be futile to hope that, when he sees a little more of India, he will find that he has been made a tool of by astute Bengali gentlemen."—Daily Paper.

VICEROY'S COMING TOUR.

Addition to the Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

In addition to engagements already published in connection with the coming Viceregal tour, His Excellency will present colours to the Worcestershire Regiment at Ahmednagar on 10th November.

His Excellency will be met at Prinsep's Ghat on his arrival in Calcutta on 22nd December by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and the Commissioner of Police, no other Government officials or other gentlemen being required to be present either there or at Government House.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Sirdar Ali Khan Received by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto and Lady Violet Elliot spent the week-end at Mashobra.

His Excellency the Viceroy received Nawab Saiad Sirdar Ali Khan on Saturday morning and the Hon. Raja M. Ali Muhamad Khan, Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia and the Hon. Rai Sri Ram this afternoon. The Maharaja of Bikanir arrives here on Thursday.

MR. BANNERJEE'S CASE.

Apology Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The *Englishman* says that the friends of Mr. Bannerjee in the Bar Library of the Calcutta High Court have advised him to apologise to Government and to express regret for his utterances rather than bring disgrace upon himself and discredit to the profession to which he belongs.

Mr. Bannerjee is charged with preaching sedition and exciting racial hatred in Beadon Square and the case against him comes on to-morrow.

The *Empire* says that when A. C. Bannerjee case comes on at the Police Court to-morrow, Mr. Chuckerbutty will, on his behalf, make a statement to the Court which will obviate the necessity for further proceedings. Bannerjee's position is that he never made a seditions speech, but that if any of his remarks are open to that construction he regrets them.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 22.

There is already much discussion in Mahomedan circles concerning the appointment of a successor to the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The opinion in these provinces is that no worthier man can be found than Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk who was the right hand man of Sir Salar Jung, and the most trusted adviser and friend of Sir Syed Ahmad, who is a great scholar and a clever writer and who possesses a thorough insight into Mahomedan affairs. Meetings of condolence with the Nawab's relatives and Aligarh have been held throughout the provinces.

Among many messages of condolence that the Aligarh College trustees have received in connection with the death of Nawab Mohsin-ui-Mulk, the following is from the Private Secretary to Sir John Hewett:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with deep regret of the death of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. He sympathises with the trustees in their loss and himself regrets the passing away of a friend.

CAWNPORE SADDLERY FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 22.

Cawnpore is about to lose one of its most prominent residents in the person of Major Forrester-Walker, Superintendent of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, whose impending retirement is near at hand. In connection with the appointment of a successor to Major Forester-Walker at the Factory it is under consideration, I understand, to place at the head of the manufacturing as distinguished from the purely admnitrative portion of this important Government concern, an expert and thoroughly trained Civilian. That Government would be well advised in taking this step, there is but one opinion in Cawnpore.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES TURNER.

Reference at the Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

At the Madras High Cnurt to-day a reference was made by the Public Prosecutor and the Advocate General to the death of Sir Charles Turner, former Chief Justice.

In reply his Lordship the Chief Justice said:—"I think it is only fitting and proper that the reference should have been made at the bar this morning to lament the death of Sir Charles Turner, formerly Chief Justice of this Court. My colleagues and I would desire to associate ourselves with what you have said with reference to the death of the late Chief Justice. I knew him fairly well after his retirement and in fact it was largely owing to his advice that I came to this country as Advocate General. He was as we have been reminded a very able and very indnstrious Judge as the pages of our Law Reports for a period during which he held office bear ample and eloquent testimony. He discharged his judicial duties in this country first as Judge of Allahabad High Court and then as Chief Justice of this Court for a period which was not far short of twenty years, thirteen years in Allahabad and something like six years as Chief Justice of this Court. But even that long spell of work in this country did not exhaust his energies, for as we all know after retiring he was for ten years a member of the Council of he Secretary of State. I know from what in I have heard from his own lips that his time of office Madras was a very happy time for him and that he always looked back to old Madras days with affectionate remembrance. He has now passed to his rest at a ripe old age. On behalf of my colleagues and on behalf of the Bar of this Court I would desire to tender to Lady Turner our expressions of deep sympathy with her in her bereavement.

SIND-EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prospects Fairly Good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 22.

This year's crop of Sind Egyptian cotton in Jamrao tract is said to be on the whole much better than last year's. It is, however, not what it might have been. Unusually heavy rains in Sind this year and a spell of misty weather towards the end of last month which brought into being boll worm and scared leave as of cotton plants will, it is said, diminish the yield to the extent of about one-third, but yet the yield is estimated to be double that of last year.

The weather since the beginning of this month has been favourable to cotton. Dews and mists have now ceased. Consequently bollworm is rare and most of bolls are healthy and have ripened so that even if the conditions of the weather hereafter change materally for worse cotton of ripened bolls would not be lost. There is no dearth of pickers also, as many a Thari and Sindhi labourer is entering Jamrao track in quest of work and some fairly good quantity of Sind Egyptian cotton has been already picked.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

An earthquake, possibly of considerable severity, was registered yesterday morning on the Simla seimograph, beginning at 9-56 a.m. Two shocks were recorded, the second twenty minutes after the first, and originating, the Meteorological Department believe, at a somewhat greater distance from Simla than the first, which was estimated as five hundred miles off.

SNOW-FALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Snow-fall report for August, now published, shows accumulations in the Himalayas of about normal amount.

A GIFT OF THREE LAKHS.

At an entertainment given last night at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim in honour of Nawab Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Member of the India Council, now on his way to England, the worthy Khoja philanthropist announced a gift of one lakh of rupees from himself, and of two lakhs of rupees from his daughter Khanumbai, towards a scheme, propounded by his son Mr. Fazulbhoy, for the foundation of a model academical institution for the Mahomedans of Western India. Rs. 5,000 were also given for the establishment of a scholarship in connection with the Anjuman schools.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDER.

General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. (accompanied by Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp), arrived at Bombay on the 18th instant on return from leave, and resumed command of the Southern Army with effect from that date.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave:—Lieutenant-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 4th Quetta Division, privilege leave from 19th October to the 30th November, both dates inclusive.

The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave in India from 22nd October to 4th November:—Major-General L. Dening, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Burma Division.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Row, 8th Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel E. Vansittart or until further orders. Dated 6th October.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 22.—Hogg, Major, 8th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Davidson Lt. I. A. from leave, from England.
Hill, Major, R. F. A. from leave, from England.
Burn, Lt. 5th G. S. Rifles, from leave, from England.
Buchland, Lt. 2-5th Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Sproule, Capt. 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Houstoun, Lt. R. Dragoons, from leave, from England.
Chorrington, Lt. R. Dragoons, from leave, from England.
Powell, Capt. 28th Inft, from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lt. Gurkha Rifles from leave, from England.
Allen, Major D.A.A.G., from leave, from England.
Young, Lt. 67th Punj, on duty, from Kamptee.
Hall, Lt. 117th Mahrattas, on leave from Kamptee.
Dalrymple, Capt. 117th Mahrattas, from leave, from England.
Sherman, Major, I. M. S. from leave, from England.
Scot, Col. A. A. G. from leave, from England.
Strong, Capt. 108th Inft. from leave, from England
Robinson, Capt. 117th Mahrattas from leave from England.
Orr, Major, D. Horse, from leave, from England.
Kemp, Major, R. E. from leave, from England.

DEPATURES, OCTOBER 23.—Sharman Major I.M.S. from leave, to Secunderabad.
Robinson, Capt. 117th Mahrattas from leave to Kamptee.
Mackrell, Lt. 109th Inft. on duty, to Santa Cruz.
Scott, Col. A. A. G. from leave, to Mhow.
Wheeler, Lt. 6th D. Guards, on duty, to Mhow.
Hill, Major, R. F. A. from leave, to Jullundur.
Hogg, Major, 8th Cavalry, from leave, to Umballa.
Sproule, Capt. 4th Cavalry, from leave, to Allahabad.
Hamilton, Lt. Gurkha Rifles, on duty, to Lansdowne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, will now leave Bombay for Calcutta on the 28th of November instead of on the 4th November.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Minto Presents Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

H. E. Lord Minto presided at a large gathering of Simla Volunteers and their friends at the Town Hall here this evening Lord Kitchener and General Martin, Bailey and Mahon and other Officers of the Headquarters Staff being also present. Colonel Barrow, who commands the Corps, made a few introductory remarks giving particulars of what has been done during the past year and of how the Simla Volunteers have carried off both the Provincial and the Divisional Medal.

His Excellency the Viceroy then made a cordial speech expressing his pleasure at being present and dwelling upon the importance of securing, as the Simla Volunteers have done, not only a certain number of specially good shots but also a high figure of merit for general average shooting. His Excellency also congratulated the Corps upon the increase which has taken place in its numbers this year and spoke appreciatively of the good work that he had seen being done in camp—a matter to which he attached especial improtance. He then handed the prizes to the recipients, the proceedings closing with hearty cheers for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

NEW HEALTH OFFICER OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22

Dr. Fredrick Pearse, Health Officer-Elect, has returned to Calcutta from Europe and will take over charge of the the Health Department of the Corporation from Dr. Neild Cook on 1st November.

BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall all agree with your Calcutta correspondent "C. E." that the game stands badly in need of shaking up a bit. Everything there was to be said on disputed points of theory was said (by me and others) ten years ago, and has been insistently repeated (by me and others) ever since. No one has succeeded in convincing any one else. The prophylactic Spader returneth to his vomit, like the proverbial kutta, and the Heart doubler clingeth to his beloved dogma as tenaciously and much more unreasonably than of yore. The weak and weaker, weak and weaken, as the voice of pelicans crying in the wilderness, and everyone has settled down to the conviction that if anything is certain in these uncertain spheres, it is that there is no use in arguing about Bridge. The mind of the average Bridge-player is so quaintly constituted, that he turns as the sheep to the shepherd to any oracular utterance from the London Clubs. What Dulton (who writes, and not infrequently writes arrant nonsense in the columns of the "Saturday Review," afterwards published in book form) says, goes. What is clothed with the majesty of distance and the unfamiliar commands idolatry; it may be nonsense but Dulton hath said it, "Bos locutus est." What the persuasive and able Snooks of Ghaibparwalpur, saith, albeit it is supported by incontrovertible reasoning, is as the crackling of thorns under a pot; because we know Snooks; we play with him every day, he is one of us, and therefore "ex hypothesi" an Ass.

In this stagnation of all that used to be vitally interesting in Bridge Theory, we hail with delight, the fruitful suggestions of C. E. It is plain that he lives in almost a new Bridge atmosphere and as we might hope to be thrilled by tidings direct from Mars of social doings up there, we welcome the matured experiences, and conclusions of the C. E. coterie. He records, with disapproval, it is true, but quite without astonishment, the case of one of the Club (I infer at once that there is a club there, of rare, choice and eccentric Bridge-players, of which we may hope that C. E is the president) who, holding A. Q. J. and two more hearts, good spades (how good, oh how good? we wonder) not much in Diamonds, was it or clubs it matters not, but again good Clubs or Diamonds, to fill the picture, and with a hideous calm being dealer called Spades. No one doubled, this is not surprising. The hands went down for inspection, and then there does seem, even in this club of queer bridge to have arisen some mild recrimination. But to reason, it is the reason of the play, that fascinates the genuine theoretician, and here like all the rest of C. E.'s. letter it is startling, and sweet and convincing. Because he had not the King of Hearts, he would not, he could not call any other suit than Spades.

What a perfect, what an illuminating extension of the Heart convention, subconsciously, but not less, indeed therefore, the more forcibly that brilliant Heart idea, had been fermenting in his brain, demoralizing his intellect, reducing him to the membership of this astonishing club.

Excogitating sadly but with true scientific determination to evolve some order out of chaos, our C. E. suddenly lights up his brilliant discovery, a worthy pendent to prophylactic Spades and Heart conventions. Stripped of the reasoning, which is on a par with that used in support of all opposition to the simple faith of the weak and weakers, his recommendation amounts to this, why not always declare, not with reference or regard to what you and your partner hold, this hand, but to what you and your partner held Last hand? Why not indeed? I haven't yet thought of the answer to this conundrum. There is about it the charm of other worlds and the turning spheres, the elimination of time and space conditions, and tearing ourselves if we can from that ideal side to contemplate it in practice, in the immediate future, a plunge into the Insolvency Court. It might at least have a trial in the Bridge-room of the Bombay Yacht Club. Anything might have a trial there, most vagaries do, which may account for the somewhat erethized atmosphere of the place and the great prosperity of the Bar. As after long years of silence and sorrow (during which as far as Bridge is concerned my life has crept so long on a broken wing) I am once more goaded into the arena,—"semper ego auditor tantum nunquam ne reponam!"—I wish to do what I can for the Heart Convention. My devotion to system must be my excuse.

It wearies and vexes me to see so many bright spirits, on the verge of a complete and logical play, yet beating their wings and seemingly for ever in vain against what is after all a very thin and easily removeable barrier. When we double, they say, we call Hearts as our hope and sheet anchor, and our partner, with the lead, must lead us a heart. We are safe. But, and here comes in the one flaw which has detracted for so many years from the perfect satisfaction, so simple and safe a manœuvre ought to give. We find that we don't have the hand upon which we can thus announce that a Heart is the one and only lead for us, often enough, indeed we hardly ever have it at all. We often do have lovely hands of other things, Spade trash, and clubs and even glittering Diamonds, but we can't double on them because our double is only a code word and means "a Heart please." This is so plain, and universally recognized, that I should have thought it would have been as obvious how to remedy the painful flaw in the play, and carry it, to its logical conclusion. For example, let us substitute for the single Code, word "I double," which means "A Heart please," for code words, "Double" A Spade please. "I double" A club please. "Double No Trumps" a diamond please. "I double No Trumps" A heart please. Now the Heart convention is legitimately perfected, so as to cover the whole range of possibilities, and throw its ægis of safety over every possible doubling need. This is simple and, if properly understood, infallible. It carries out the principle of the Heart convention, and applies it to any and every combination. I wonder whether C. E. would give it a trial in his club.

ACE OF SPADES.

DOCTOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Police Search.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

Assistant Surgeon Gillson, who is advertised as a deserter in the last issue of the *Gazette of India* is still undiscovered. In consequence of certain letters he wrote, the Calcutta Police have been searching the whole city for him, but without avail. It is believed that he is somewhere in hiding and that he has not committed suicide as his letters would lead one to suppose.

THE ALIPORE JAIL EPIDEMIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The medical authorities, after careful examination of the prisoners suffering from fever in the Alipore Jail, are satisfied that it is ordinary high fever and not plague as was suspected.

THE GOVERNOR.

Departure for Mahableshwar.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will leave here on Friday night by the 11-15 train for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's journey from Bombay to Mahableshwar:—

October 25th, Friday, leave Victoria Terminus, 11-15 p. m., departure private; October 26th, Saturday, arrive Poona, 5-55 a. m., arrival private; and leave Poona by motor, 7 a. m., departure private; arrive Mahableshwar, 11 a. m., arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Dr. McCogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon to His Excellency; Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. F. Solly-Flood, Aide-de-Camp and Captain D. H. Talbot, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

IN consequence of the Hon'ble A. McRoberts' appointment to the Factory Labour Commission it is likely that he will be absent from Cawnpore during the whole of the cold season.

NAWAB SYED BILGRAMI IN BOMBAY.

Entertainment at the Anjuman-i-Islam.

ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION FOR BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

AN entertainment was given last evening in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Anjuman, to accord a warm and cordial welcome to Nawab Syed Hossein Bilgrami, the first Mahomedan appointed to the India Council. The Anjuman building was artistically illuminated, and the hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Mahomedans were very enthusiastic in their reception to the Nawab, and were supported by the prominent citizens of other communities who also attended the function. On his arrival at the hall about 9-40 p.m., the Nawab was warmly greeted by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, and others, and was escorted to the upper hall, where he was introduced by Sir Currimbhoy and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin to others present.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy addressed the assembly on behalf of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. He said:—

Gentlemen,—It is now my proud privilege as president of the Anjuman-i-Islam to offer, on behalf of the Bombay Anjuman, a hearty and sincere welcome to our distinguished guest, Nawab Imad ul-Mulk, the first Mahomedan, and one of the two first Indian gentlemen to be appointed to the India Council. At the outset I must confess that I could have wished that this important part of the proceedings of this evening had been placed in abler hands than mine, but at the same time I must admit that it is a very great pleasure to me to find that this duty has fallen to my lot. Gentlemen, you will all agree with me that we have met on a truly auspicious occasion. Not only is it a red-letter day in Mahomedan history, but also, I am not going too far when I say that the cause of this entertainment this evening is an epoch-making event in the annals of British rule in India. (Cheers). To-night we are meeting to celebrate a momentous occurrence—perhaps the chief step forward that has been made since the destinies of India were placed in the safe-keeping of Britain, and we must all rejoice that this important principle should have been conceded in the reign of His Majesty the King Emperor whose love and regard for his subjects' welfare in all parts of the Empire, together with a desire to promote friendship abroad, has worthily won for him the proud title of Edward the Peace-maker. (Applause). Gentlemen, we Mahomedans may always take credit in the fact that whenever we have desired to redress grievances, alleged or real, or have sought for some change in the government of this country, we have made our representations in an orderly manner and through constitutional means; and I cannot help thinking that we are entitled to a large measure of credit for the steps that led to the introduction of the recent Bill in the House of Parliament, the passing of which is the indirect cause for our meeting here this evening. The direct cause, of course, is to give a warm and cordial welcome to Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk and to wish him God speed in his work across the seas. And here again I find it difficult to give adequate voice to those expressions of good-will and congratulation which ought to be addressed on such an important occasion. (Applause). If you will kindly bear with me for a moment or two, I would like to point out that in Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk we have the right man in the right place. He is a gentleman in whom we have the greatest confidence, and certainly, in the interest of the millions of my co-religionists in India, no more worthy or better selection could have been made. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk has been a man of many parts: he has studied the problems of life as they affect this vast country in manifold ways, and he will bring a trained and highly developed intellect to bear upon the questions which come before the India Council at home. You all know Nawab Imad-ul Mulk's career so well that I need say little concerning it on this occasion. You all know how, after a distinguished service of 36 years in Hyderabad State, he retired last July to enjoy a well-earned rest and leisure, but at the call of duty he buckles on his armour once again to help with his advice the country that he loves so well. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk was the first of that brilliant group of Northern India men who made so prominent a name for themselves in the efficient administration of Hyderabad. Educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he took his degree, he early showed a special aptitude in his knowledge of English, and was made Professor of Arabic at Canning College, Lucknow. It was in the year 1870 that the first Sir Salar Jung, while touring in Northern India, met our guest of this evening, then a young Professor; and may I be so bold as to affirm that this was the turning point in his career? This meeting was the tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Sir Salar Jung was struck by the keen personality of the young Professor, who, too, was equally alive to the chances held out to him by destiny. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk had the opportunity and seized it. Here at last was ample scope for his remarkable gifts and abilities, and the result was only what could be expected. Our guest quickly won the golden opinions of those whom he served, post followed post, and honour followed honour, till Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk had sealed himself as one of the foremost men of our time. As a Member of the Universities Commission, as a Member of the Viceroy's Council, as tutor to the Heir apparent of Hyderabad, as Director of Public Instruction, and as Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, he discharged his duties faithfully and well. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk proved himself to be not merely a politician but a statesman, and he was a trusted and honoured official of State. More than this, our guest is a polished and cultured gentleman, universally respected by all sections of the community, and now that the decision has been made, little wonder was it that the choice fell on him. I would further remind you that the Nawab was the author of the original draft of the historic address which was presented by that eminent leader of the Moslem community, H. H. the Aga Khan, on behalf of the Mahomedans of India, to H. E. the Viceroy at Simla, in which the claims and representations of Mahomedans to a further share in the local and Imperial Government of India were set forth with such clearness, moderation, and conspicuous ability. And, gentlemen, is it too much to assume that in the drafting of the recent Bill to enlarge the India Council this important address played a certain, if silent, part? I think not. (Applause).

We cannot allow this occasion to pass with out acknowledging the deep sense of gratitude that we feel to the Secretary of State for India for having appointed two Indian representatives on the India Council, and like wise we desire to offer our felicitous congratulations to H. E. Lord Minto, inasmuch as such an important principle was admitted during his Viceroyalty. In Mr. Morley and Lord Minto we feel that we have two sincere and sympathetic friends of India, and we earnestly hope that under their guidance more benefits in the same direction will be conferred on India. The event is one of deep moment for the future of those relationships which bind the British Empire and India. It is an innovation after 50 years of the present mode of rule, and although Mr. Morley has said it is in the nature of an experiment, yet we feel in our hearts that its wisdom will be demonstrated beyond all doubt. Like all experiments, it will be judged by the good or bad that it produces, but the appointments made are so admirable, and the auspices are so favourable, that we can see nothing but good in the future. While the India Council has always contained men of exceptional ability and learning—men who know as much about India as any European could probably learn—yet we cannot help remembering the fact that they have to deal with 300 millions of people whose sentiments and feelings are only capable of being accurately defined by one of themselves. To the European their ways and their thoughts are not his thoughts, and I honestly believe that these two appointments will do a great deal to bridge the gulf and bring India nearer to the British people. We are fully alive to the advantages of British rule, and Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk will have equally at heart the interest of the inhabitants of India and the Sovereign at home to whom he owes allegiance. I must not detain you much longer, but I should like to state that in Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk we have an expert educationist, who is firmly convinced of the ever-growing importance of developing education in this country; and I will express the hope that in the inner councils of the angust body to which he has been appointed, he will raise his voice on behalf of a larger expenditure on education in India, because education is the chief agency through which we can hope to effect a regeneration of our community. Gentlemen, it is now high time that we awake to the importance of a liberal education. Our community is suffering from a just reproach of backwardness in education, and unless we make serious efforts properly to educate our youths, it will be our own fault if we fail to secure further political privileges in future owing to our ignorance or incompetence. If we fail to present situation, and take no steps to prove ourselves worthy of the privileges which are likely to be attained in the near future, by educating our young men properly to discharge their duties as true and loyal citizens, the blame will lie at our own door. We must regard the education of our young boys as a sacred duty imposed on us. Being fully alive to the advantages of a liberal and scientific education, I have made it a rule of my life to encourage it as much as lies in my power. At my instance, my son, Mr. Fazulbhoy, who is keenly concerned in all that relates to the welfare of our community, has deeply interested himself in matters relating to the education of the young Moslems, and after thinking the subject over most carefully, he has propounded a scheme for the foundation of a model academical institution for the Mahomedans of Western India, where the study of literature may be combined with a knowledge of

commerce and science, where special attention be paid to the formation of character and discipline, and where the noble teachings of Islam may be ingrained on the plastic minds of our youths. This school should further fulfil the useful function of acting as a feeder to the College of Science, Technical Institutions, and Agricultural and other colleges affiliated to Indian universities. It is intended that promising pupils should be encouraged by scholarships to complete their course of scientific and higher training in Europe and America, and the training imparted to them should be such as to suit their special talents and abilities. I am convinced that the movement started by my son will, in the long run, prove beneficial to the community, and I have, therefore, decided to give one lakh of rupees towards the scheme. I am glad to say that my dear daughter, Khanumbai, who takes an enlightened interest in education, has, on my explaining the scheme to her, welcomed it most enthusiastically, and willingly expressed her desire to give two lakhs of rupees towards this object. I am glad to be able to state that the scheme has been placed before the Honourable Sir Steyning Edgerley, than whom a warmer friend of our community is difficult to be found, and also before the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, the Director of Public Instruction, and both these gentlemen have promised to give it their best and sympathetic consideration. I hope that the three lakhs of rupees will, at the outset, form a sufficient nucleus. I must now appeal to my co-religionists to follow Aligarh, and I must ask them not to remain content until they make the institution a living and beneficient force in our Presidency. (Applause) While speaking on the subject, I cannot but lament the serious loss suffered by our community by the death of Nawab Mohsin ul-Mulk, who has proved by example what can be achieved by self-help. In Nawab Imad ul-Mulk we have an upright and honourable gentleman, with a sincere and conscientious regard for his duty, and we feel that in his hands the interests of India have been well placed. While I wish that these sentiments could have found voice in more eloquent and forcible language, yet I cannot resist the temptation of asserting once again the extreme pleasure that it has given me, as President of the Bombay Anjuman, to act as spokesman on this memorable occasion. Everyone present unites with me in wishing our distinguished guest "bon voyage" and a happy and prosperous sojourn in England. (Loud applause.)

THE NAWAB'S REPLY.

Nawab Imad ul-mulk, who was warmly received, replied as follows:—Sir Currimbhoy and Gentlemen,—It is a proud moment in my life to be greeted by such a large and representative body of my co-religionists as I see assembled in this hall to-day, in the premier city of India, famous for its merchant princes and for their princely philanthropy, and greeted with a cordiality for which it is out of my power to be sufficiently grateful. If it were not for marks of confidence I have received from all sides since the announcement of my appointment, above all, the encouraging words you have addressed me to-night, I should hardly venture to embark on my present errand without misgivings of a serious kind, for my appointment would be robbed of much of its importance, much of its usefulness, and, for me, of all its charm, if I felt I was not in touch with you. (Hear, hear.)

I cordially agree in the estimate you have formed of the importance of the concession which His Majesty has granted the people of India in sanctioning the appointment of two Indian members of the highest Council of this Empire; and you may rest assured that if we make good and loyal use of it other concessions will gradually follow, all tending towards the end that in process of time our political education should be completed, and we should become worthy of being entrusted with large and conflicting interests. That the self respecting, loyal and respectful attitude of the great Mahomedan community of India has had some share in the evolution of this important measure is also self evident. In my humble opinion ours has been the right attitude throughout, and I hope we shall never be led to depart from that dignified tradition.

Sir, you have alluded to my humble career in Hyderabad, and in doing so you have recalled the memory of my friend, my chief, and my benefactor, the first Sir Salar Jung. He was, Sir, the greatest statesman India has produced since the day of Aurungzeb. He was in, in many ways, a wiser statesman than Aurungzeb, seeing that he always avoided the pitfalls which finally proved the ruin of Aurungzeb's empire and, what is even more than being a great statesman, he was a good man and the first native gentleman in India. Luckily for Hyderabad, it is ruled now by a Chief who is himself a statesman, and not merely reigns but governs. Under his benign rule there is no distinction of caste or creed; all are treated with equal justice and equal kindness, and to wish him a long life and a prosperous reign is to wish prosperity and contentment to some twelve millions of people.

Sir, my last days in India have been saddened by the untimely death of our friend, Nawab Mohsin ul-Mulk. His services to Aligarh College and to the Mahomedans of India can never be forgotten; and I hope and trust that his friends and admirers will be able to raise a lasting and worthy memorial of their benefactor in connection with the college which he loved and served all his life. Besides his patriotic work, he was a versatile and brilliant administrator, and many of the reforms carried out in Hyderabad by the first Salar Jung owed their success in no small measure to his administrative abilities.

And now, Sir, I must say a word in response to your allusion to the subject of education. We Mahomedans are pleased sometimes to call ourselves a backward race. Now I for one refuse to aquiesce in the verdict. It is true we are not able to count as many M. As. and B. As. amongst us as we might; but education of a very practical character, not necessarily European, is more general among Mahomedans' than people imagine; and Mahomedans have contributed to the service of the State many very brilliant administrators, of whom our late lamented Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was a type. Still, we have great need of girding our loins and taking the elevation of our people in our own hands. That our philanthropists and public men are not unmindful even of this duty is proved by the existence of the Aligarh College and by the principal investment you, Sir, and your worthy children are making in the scheme proposed by your son, Mr. Fazulbhoy—worthy son of a worthy father—for the good of his community. (Applause.) Other safe investments generally pay by driblets, and sometimes fail to pay at all; but yours is an investment that will pay more than cent per cent in good work and in good name and in merit gained for this world and for the next; for our religion teaches us that good done to our fellow-creatures is more pleasing to the Lord Almighty than pious practice for ourselves.

If I am to tell you what is in my heart, I should like to see the effort of all great and honoured philantropists like yourselves concentrated on one centre like Aligarh College, so that we Mahomedans should at least have one perfect institution of our own to boast of. At the same time, far be it from me to deny the validity of local claims; but whatever forms the benefactions you have announced may finally take, you will permit me to hope that you will carry out your wise resolve of not divorcing school education from religion or from discipline. Formation of character is of much greater importance than mere passing of examinations. A man with an undisciplined mind is of little use to a community, however learned in books he may be. I thank you again, Sir, for the splendid reception you have accorded to a comparative stranger like me, and the very flattering terms in which you have presented me to the friends assembled here this evening. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin announced a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 by Sir Currimbhoy for the establishment of a scholarship in connection with the Anjuman schools.

After refreshments the party broke up, the Nawab being heartily cheered as he left the Anjuman premises.

PAWN-BROKING IN BURMA.

New Regulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 22.

A system has recently been introduced in Burma to facilitate the detection of stolen property. At the suggestion of Colonel Cronin, Commissioner of Tenasserim Division, the Moulmein Municipal Committee has decided that all pawn-brokers should record in their registers the right thumb impressions of persons pledging articles.

This system has been in force in Bangkok, where it has worked admirably. It has greatly assisted the police in detecting crime, as the thumb impressions on the pawn ticket counterfoil afforded a clue to the pawners. Moreover, pawnbrokers are supplied every morning with a list of stolen property reported during the previous 24 hours, and a broker in possession of property described or subsequently receiving it is obliged, under heavy penalties, to report the fact to the nearest police station. It was by this means speedily brought home to brokers that their interests lay with those of the police, and crime against property decreased and detection was facilitated in a marked degree. All forfeited pledges in pawn shops had to be examined and compared with daily lists by police before an article could be sold. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways has proposed a similar arrangement in connection with the Mandalay pawn shops, and the Commissioner has been asked his opinion on the subject by the Local Government.

A WRITER in the "Educational Review" bewails the scant attention given to the teaching of Geography in Indian schools. Geography, he says, has more human interest than any other subject. But that, surely, says the "Statesman," "is a matter of taste and opinion. Its great and growing importance however, nobody would deny. The writer in the "Review" would probably find that Indian schools are not much worse off than others in this respect, if we may judge by results. One of our most popular English novelists, in one of his best known books makes his hero, while on a visit to Bombay, climb Malabar Hill to watch the sun setting over the Bay of Bengal!"

THE RAJKOTE INSTALLATION.

End of a Long Minority.

SPEECH BY MR. FITZGERALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOOTE, OCTOBER 22.

Yesterday morning His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Shri Lackhaji Raj of Rajkote, was installed on the "gadi" of his ancestors by Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar, in the midst of a brilliant assemblage of Chiefs, officers, Bhayads, representatives of several States and the elite of Rajkote. Mrs. Fitzgerald and a number of ladies were also present. The most notable of the Chiefs was His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinghji of Nawanagar, who had specially come down to attend the installation in response to the earnest wish of the Thakore Saheb. Very valuable, "poshaks" were presented by several States: the one from His Highness the Jam Saheb contained a magnificent jewelled sword, which was much admired. After all had taken their seats the Agent to the Governor General delivered the following address and placed His Highness on the "gadi."

"Thakore Saheb, Lakhaji Raj of Rajkote, Sardars,—I am here to-day under the orders of Government to place you on the "gadi" of your ancestors, and to invest you with the full powers of a Second Class Chief in Kathiawar. I do not think any more agreeable or interesting duty can devolve on a Political Officer, and in the present case it is all the more interesting to me personally by reason of the long friendship which subsisted between your father and myself. I was Political Officer when you were born in 1885 and also in April 1890, when your father died. You were then a little boy of 4½ years of age only. Your mother had predeceased your father in a peculiarly friendless position. You, therefore, owe much to the kind care of your maternal uncle, Baldevji of Dharampur and his high-minded wife, who watched over and cared for you throughout your infancy; and though this resulted necessarily in your being kept a great deal away from Rajkot, it was, I felt at the time and still feel to have been the best arrangement that could be made for you. When you became of an educable age, you were in due course entered at the Rajkumar College, and it was from then that the officers of Government became more particularly responsible for your up-bringing. I think that I can claim that no effort has been spared by Government to give you an education and training befitting your position and your future responsibilties in life. At the Rajkumar College, where your career was, I believe, a particularly bright one, you have been given the best education that it is possible for a young Indian nobleman to receive in this country; and when your time at the Rajkumar College was completed, you were attached to the Imperial Cadet Corps, where you have received a training, than which, I am sure, there can be no better finishing course for a young Indian Chief. It has taught you discipline and made a man of you as nothing else could have done, and I know from your own lips the strong regard you have formed for Major Cameron and the other officers under whom you served at Dehra Dun, and I join in the regret, which I know you feel, that none of them could be present here to-day.

"Government, during your long minority, have been no less mindful of the improvement of your State, and though to-day we hand over to you no large investments, we give you back a State vastly improved by 17 years of British management, free from debt, and with a substantial cash balance in hand.

"You must remember that the 17 years of management include two years of famine and six years of scarcity and short revenue. Notwithstanding that all debt has been paid off, the annual revenue of the State has been increased by over a lakh and a sum of twenty-one lakhs have been spent on public works while no less than thirteen lakhs have been spent on works of a reproductive character, bringing in already a return of 3 1-2 per cent. Over ten lakhs of rupees have been spent on tanks and 1,700 new wells have been sunk. Of these the foremost is the Lalpuri tank and irrigation scheme, on which upwards of six lakhs has been spent. These irrigation works have added over Rs. 30,000 to the annual State revenues, and have largely contributed to maintain the agricultural classes throughout a series of bad seasons. Indeed, nothing can be more striking than the fact that, while many of the States of Kathiawar are still suffering from the effects of the famine, Rajkote has practically recovered and while in other States large tracts of culturable land are still lying waste there is practically no fallow land left in Rajkote, and the margin of cultivation has been well-nigh reached.

"Other matters have not been neglected. Your city has been largely expanded and embellished by several fine buildings. Congestion has been relieved by the construction of numerous broad roads and streets and the development of suburbs, and a supply of pure drinking water has been provided; so that little remains of the old Rajkot as I first knew it. The police have been thoroughly reorganised, education has been fostered, and the number of schools largely increased. Sanitation and medical relief have been, I trust, placed on a satisfactory footing.

"The cash assessment system has been introduced in the State, and every branch of the administration has been thoroughly overhauled and made efficient so that you start to-day as Thakore Sahib under the very best possible conditions. You have received an excellent education and training, and we hand you over a prosperous and well-ordered State. It will be for you to maintain it so, and to further improv and develope it. You will have no light task, and you will need to be ever vigilant and ever active. Make it your business to look into everything yourself. Watch over every department of your administration yourself. Employ only the best men, pay them adequately and insist on efficiency, and do not be led by any mistaken feeling of kindness into retaining a bad man. This is the advice which I gave to His Highness the Jam Saheb only a few months ago, and I cannot do better than repeat it to you. Above all things, be careful of your Courts of Justice and watchful of your police. See that your Judges administer justice impartially, and that your police are free from even the suspicion of oppression. Strive always to do justice in its widest sense, and be sure that you will reap your reward in the happiness and contentment of a loyal people.

"Thakore Sahib, we all wish you health, strength, and prosperity, and a long and successful career as a ruler."

The Agent then seated H. H. the Thakore Sahib on the "gadi" and the band played, and Major Berthon delivered to him the seal and the keys of the treasury.

The Thakore Sahib in replying to the Agent's address, said that it was a matter of the utmost satisfaction to him that his installation gave him the opportunity at the first public utterance in his capacity as a ruler to give expression to his deep sense of loyalty to the person and throne of his most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India and to express his sincere thanks to the Government for having installed him on the "gadi." It was a matter for personal congratulation to find himself invested with the full powers of a ruler at the hands of Mr. Fitzgerald, who, besides being the representative of His Majesty's Government, had devoted a greater portion of his career to the service of Kathiawar and who aided by his inmate tact and sympathy, had always shown a tender regard for the traditions and dignity of the ruling Chiefs. He thanked the Government for having given him the best education, supplemented by a training in the Cadet Corps, which other Rajkumars might well avail themselves of. He thanked their Agent for his valuable advice, and said that he was fully alive to the responsibilities imposed upon him, and trusted that Providence would continue to guide him aright to the discharge of his duties. He was aware that during his minority his State had been well looked after and its administration placed on a sound and firm basis. He assured the Agent that in the discharge of his duties he would neither shirk his responsibility nor grudge his care, and hoped that, helped by the sympathetic guidance of the representives of Government he would be enabled to secure the happiness of his people, in whose contentment and happiness lies best reward. He thanked all for kindly honouring him with their presence, and said that he was particularly obliged to H. H. the Jam Sahib for having taken the trouble to come down such a long way from Bombay to Rajkote, in spite off ill-health and at the sacrifice of much personal convenience.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay sent the following congratulatory telegram to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the occasion of the latter's installation:—

"I congratulate you on installation and cordially wish you long and successful reign bringing prosperity to your people and happiness to yourself."

REJOICINGS AT JAM NAGAR.

Prince Ranjitsinghji's Recovery.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, OCTOBER 22.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji, on his return from Bombay on the 16th inst. to Jamnagar, met with a most enthusiastic, loyal and loving reception from his subjects of all classes. All Jamnagar had turned out to bless their Ruler and the joy of the people knew no bounds on their seeing once more amongst them their Ruler after his serious illness which has caused his subjects the deepest anxiety.

It being the Dussera holiday the usual State Procession took place. Next day an address was presented to His Highness at a Durbar and in this was said: "Every moment of your Highness' illness was watched by all of us with the deepest anxiety and we offer our heartfelt thanks to Providence for giving you back to us. The address went on to express joy that His Highness was in their midst again full of cheerful spirits and care for his subjects. They prayed that the choicest blessings of heaven might be showered on His Highness and that he might live long and happy, secure in the peace, contentment and advancement of his subjects and their unflinching loyalty and devotion.

His Highness not being allowed to speak by Dr. Childe who was at his side, his reply was read by one of his officers. The reply ran as follows:—

"It has given me great pleasure to accept from my loyal and dear subjects the address just read out to me couched in such touching and loving expressions regarding my serious recent illness and speedy recovery, thanks to merciful Providence who sent to my aid such an able physician as Dr. Childe, such a kind and loving host as Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas and such energetic and clever nurses as Miss Irving and Miss Berry. My speedy recovery from my recent illness is entirely due to their contiuous care and combined efforts. Under Dr. Childe's advice I regret I have to leave the cares of my State for about a year and I trust when I return God will give me the same power of continuing my work for your welfare as I possessed at the time of my installation. You may rest assured that your cares will be my cares and your happiness mine and further that distance will in no way make me forgetful of your wants. I was greatly pleased and touched at the joy seen on the faces of my dear and loyal subjects who thronged to see the procession yesterday and I fully trust and believe that such joy and confidence in each other will increase on each successive day of rejoicing. I assure you I have no adequate words to express my feelings for the handsome address and its handsomer words. My prayer is that God may give me many years of life so as to enable me to bring you happiness and to further your best interest. I would like to offer you a word or two of advice before I have Jamnagar. I earnestly request you as my dear and loyal subjects, one and all, to be dutiful and true to the soil to which you are born and carry on cheerfully and loyally the orders of those to whose care I leave the administration of my State during my absence. In conclusion I wish you, my dear subjects, good luck and increased prosperity and I hope next year will be more prosperous and bounteous to one and all of you. I would once more like on this occasion to thank you one and all for the devotion and love and the loyal feelings shown towards me after so short a time of my taking the reins of Government".

ADDRESS TO MR. DWARKADAS.

An address was also given by the subjects of the State to Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas for his having taken care of His Highness during his illness in Bombay.

Mr. Dwarkadas thanked them all and said that in doing what he had done he had simply discharged his duties towards such a noble and high minded Ruler.

Nor where Dr. Childe and the Nurses forgotten. To Dr. Childe they said: "We have no words to express to you of our feelings of gratitude, esteem and admiration for the very high services you have rendered to us all by your most ardent, devoted and skilful labours in restoring to health so speedly our Master and Chief."

Dr. Childe in thanking them for the great honour done him by His Highness' subjects said that His Highness' healthy and vigorous life had been a great advantage to him during his serious illness, for he had a good reserve of strength to draw upon. His Highness made an admirable patient, bore the trials and discomforts of the sick room with courage and equanimity, was always cheerful and always grateful for any attention or assistance and never downcast or depressed even when he must have been in great suffering. The nurses too attended on His Highness with the greatest care and skill and last but by no means least Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas was a tower of strength and spared no effort or trouble which could in any way benefit His Highness. With every one working heart and soul for His Highness' recovery the part that he had to play was a small one, yet it was a great satisfaction to him that he might have helped to some extent. It was the loyalty and the love which His Highness' subjects entertained for him that made them show their gratitude to those who might have assisted him in his illness. He assured them that not only in India but in England, in America and in Australia, in short throughout the civilized world, there were many who would rejoice to hear of His Highness' recovery and who would heartily congratulate them that, under Divine Providence, their beloved Ruler had been restored to them.

THE CHAMBA FORESTS.

Restoration to Native Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 22.

The Chamba Forests which, for many years past, have been managed directly by the Government, the net profits only being handed over to the Raja, will be transferred from the 1st April next to His Highness' own control under certain conditions in first intance. For five years to come this will be an experimental measure, but may be taken as evidence of the desire and intention of Government to deal considerately with Native States which are well administered.

FATAL FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 22

It is reported that some free lances of Suleiman Khel had a brush with a party of the Zhob Levy on the 15th instant with the result that two of the Levy were wounded and the marauders had one of their leaders killed.

SALT ADMINISTRATION.

The following Resolution has been issued on the report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the official year 1906-07:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to recognise the efficiency which characterised the working of the department during the year. It is satisfactory to observe that the full benefit of the reduction of duty to Rs. 1-8-0 per maund reached the consumer and that there was a considerable rise in the rate of consumption per head of population throughout the Presidency.

MR. BILGRAMI IN BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk (Moulvie Syed Hossein Bilgrami), who has the distinction of being the first Mahomedan Member of the Council of India, arrived by the Madras Mail yesterday morning and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where a large number of his friends were present on the platform to receive him. The Nawab is staying with his four sons at Watson's Annexe, and embarks for England by the Mail Steamer *Persia* on Saturday next.

SPORTING NEWS.

JUBBULPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 21.

The anticipations formed as to the success of this meeting are fully borne out through the first day's results. It is long years since there has been such a gathering here, especially of big Bombay side stables, and all this is due to the personal exertions of Captain Hughes. It is unfortunate that the representatives from the Royal Dragoons, 12th Lancers and 15th Hussars have been prevented from coming, and the absence of a large Dehra stable is noticeable. But for all this we have had respectable fields turn out and have witnessed good sport. The feature of the day was the field of ten first class horses turning out for the Champagne Stakes, and the Arab Jump races advocated in the press recently were inaugurated to-day, and this class of sport is bound to catch on. The Management has every detail up to date order and as regards the condition of the course, have defied the drought prevailing. Captain Hughes was not riding to-day as he is handicapping for the meeting. The following are the details:—

RED SEA PLATE.

Mr Cooke's Betty, 8st 9lbs .....Taylor 1
Mr Sydney Smith's Palmy Days, 8st .....Biscoe 2
Captain Winter's Whirlwind, 8st 13lbs .....Owner 3

Also ran:—Devonar, 10st 8lbs, Burhan; 10st 2lbs, Maluan 9st 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens Betty, 3 to 1 against each Burhan and Whirlwind; 4 to 1 Palmy Days, and 6 to 1 the others.

The Race—Burhan showed out from Betty and Maluan and led round the quarter mile bend where Burhan compounded and Palmy Days coming up joined Betty in front place, and a close race home between these two resulted in Betty winning by three quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. Time,—1 min. 11 secs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Mr Sydney Smith's May Queen 8st 4lbs.....Captain Winter 1
Captain Burr's Miss Jewel 11st 4lbs...Major Pinney 2
Mr Heseltine's Rose Leaf, 10st 6lbs.....Mr Beaumont 3

Also ran.—Duchess, 11st 4lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on May Queen; 2 to 1 against Miss Jewell; 4 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Duchess attended by May Queen at once came to the front and shortly was passed by May Queen who took a clear lead till, from the three furlongs, Miss Jewell who had gradually come up got abreast of May Queen and an exciting neck and neck race all up the straight resulted in Captain Winter securing a neck verdict by sheer good riding by one and a half lengths. Time—1min. 24 3/5secs.

CHARGERS AND PIGSTICKERS PLATE.

Mr Scott Nimmo's War Cry, 11st 7lbs...Captain Casson 1
Mr Gourlie's Little John, 11st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Capt Griffith's White Cockode, 11st 7lbs..... Mr Scott Nimmo 3

Also ran:—Vega, 11st 7lbs and Ulyses, 11st 7lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on War Cry, 5 to 2 against Little John, 5 to 1 the others.

The Race—Vega pursued by Little John rushed to the front and made pace to Cracker till Vega died away at the half mile and Little John was in trouble at the quarter mile, where War Cry came up to him, and though Mr Gourlie persevered with Little John, War Cry held him safe and won easily by one and a quarter lengths. Two and half lengths separated second and third. Time—1min. 34 3/5secs.

CHAMPAGNE PLATE.

Messrs Plaff and and Rice's Projecture, 11st 3lbs. Trenoweth 1
Mr Hutchins' Vocalist, 11st .....Vining 2
Mr Beaumont's Sanfoin, 10st 7lbs .....Owner 3
Mr Tulloch's Downfall, 10st.....Northmore 4

Also ran:—Daroji, 10st 11lbs; Pylara, 10st 11lbs; Quaver 10st 7lbs; Curfew, 10st 7lbs; Half-a-crown 10st 7lbs; Piney 10st.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Projecture, 3 to 1 against Vocalist, 8 to 1 Downfall, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Quaver delayed to start for some time, then when the flag fell Vocalist and Downfall in company led from Projecture and Sainfoin. At the three furlongs Downfall resigned his place while Projecture came abreast of Vocalist and in the straight the former of these drew out and despite the efforts of Vocalist and Sainfoin, Trenoweth brought home the riverside during the immersion ceremony. Police Officers with Gurkhas, it is said, patrolled the streets on Rakhi day and prevented shopkeepers from closing their shops by using threats, and four Bengalis who asked shopkeepers to close were arrested.

ARAB HURDLE RACE.

Mr Crum's Cinque Ports, 10st... .....Northmore 1
Aga Shah's Burhan, 9st 6lbs.....Bond 2
Captain Casson's Eager, 10st 12lbs...Mr Scott-Nimmo 3

Also ran:—Nadim, 8st 4lbs (carried 8st 5 3/4lbs). Disqualified.

Betting:—Evens Cinque Ports, 6 to 4 against Eager 4 to 1 Nadim, 5 to 1 Burhan.

The Race.—Nadim went to the front, but swerving at the first hurdle he jumped the wing; meanwhile he was passed by Cinque Ports and Eager. The former soon held a long lead, with the rest strung out in line behind, and cantered in an easy winner by twenty lengths. No time taken.

Nadim was disqualified for place for missing the first hurdle.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S CUP.

Mr Ritchie's Cracker, 11st 11lbs.....Northmore 1
Mr Sydney Smith's May Queen, 9st 13lbs. (carried 7st) Manly 2
Captain Ballantyne's Satanita, 9st 7lbs...Captain Casson 3

Also ran:—Begum, 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Cracker, 2 to 1 against May Queen, 8 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Begum showed in front from the start and led for a furlong, then fell back and gave place to May Queen and Cracker, the latter with his big stride galloping all over the little one won easily by three lengths. Four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 2/5 secs.

THE CHITPORE ROAD RIOTS.

The Official and Farcical Investigations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Local Government, dated 18th instant, on Mr. Collin's report, Mr. D. Weston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed to inquire into any specific allegations regarding the Police misconduct during the recent riots, but no claim to compensation will, under any circumstances, be entertained.

Yesterday, at noon, the People's Commission again gathered together at 369, Upper Chitpore Road, to take evidence in connection with the recent riots and a rush of men, each with a story, set in strongly towards midday. As yesterday was reported to be the last day of the inquiry, the crowd of witnesses was considerably larger than before. However, as regards important cases, there were few men with hands in slings as on the previous days.

DOUBTFUL STORY FROM MYMENSINGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

According to a Mymensingh telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated the 20th instant, no image was allowed to be borne to the river on Dusserah day without a license, and nine persons were arrested and taken to the Thana for shouting "Bande Mataram" when the goddess was immersed. Some 200 Military and Gurkha Police were on the riverside during the immersion ceremony. Police Officers with Gurkhas, it is said, patrolled the streets on Rakhi day and prevented shopkeepers from closing their shops by using threats, and four Bengalis who asked shopkeepers to close were arrested.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay;—

From Aden to Lindi Victoria Terminus; from Karachi to Janmidis, Taj Mahal Hotel; from Hinganghat to Hanwantram Madungopal Valabhdas Hiralal; from Calcutta to Peug Barafwala Bharkaly; from Karachi to Pukhan; from Bhuj to Mohib Haroon; from Moulmein to Gianchand; from Novagon to Potnis Narayen Kashinath, House Hungbhat Cross Lane; from Karachi City to Damodhar, care of Gangaram Shewram Chipiwala; from Yeola to Janamahamad Shehhamam; from Jhunghnu to Ramanand Hangial, Opiam Channatab; from Mazulipatam to Feehap Talati; from Peshawar to Amakeel; from Karachi City to Lakhamal care of Koverji Gotram; from 88 Thomas Mount to A Smillan Esqr., Railway station; from Dharwar to Narayen Balwant Despande; from Dreij to Bachubehai Thakord; from Simla to Rich, Tajmahal Hotel; from Nagda to Kasim Khan.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN WINTER MILLINERY.

We are now being introduced to the new winter millinery models, and they are infinitely charming, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. I have already spoken of the huge choux of velvet, silk, and chiffon with which many of the best hats are now trimmed, but these choux are—and will continue to be—so prominent that it is impossible to speak of the winter millinery without describing them. Nothing can be prettier than these choux—when properly made: they form, quite alone, an ideal trimming for a felt cloche, and it is the rage of the hour to combine several materials and several shades on the crown on one hat. A very effective combination of material is panne, taffetas, and chiffon—and these materials in dark shades of prune on black, or of nut-brown on biscuit. The crowns seem daily to grow higher and higher, and at the same time the brims grow smaller—just a very little. The outline of the best winter hats will differ considerably from those of the season which is just over: the larger crowns and smaller brims will give an impression of massiveness, especially when a great deal of velvet is used. One of the novelties of the season is the binding—for cloche felt hats—of white silk braid. This braid is carefully fastened under the brim, close to the edge, and then turned over and drawn it at the upper edge, so as to form a band, measuring nearly two inches, all round the brim. A very effective cloche hat of fine black felt seen recently was edged in this way with black silk braid; the crown of this hat—which was very high—was entirely covered with full choux of black mirror velvet and black taffetas, and at the back, lying on the brim, there was a beautiful dark green bird of paradise. Another lovely model was composed of peach-colour felt, with a flat lining of black satin and choux of taupe-coloured mirror velvet, and chiffon covering the crown; this hat had two large black aigrettes jutting out at the left side, and was wonderfully smart and attractive.

MODISH DRESS ACCESSORIES.

Novelties for freshening up a last season's frock are to be found in infinite variety in all the shops at this time of the year, and among the newest things there is a great variety of lace pieces to be used in various ways upon the gown. Many little lace sets are to be seen, and in many cases they are brilliantly embroidered, and in other cases they are merely dyed to match the dress, of deep ivory in tone. Bretelles still linger, but in a very elaborate form. They are now made up in silk, painted by hand, and bordered by silk fringe, or they are elaborately embroidered in floral designs in many delicate colourings. Another Parisian idea in the way of a dress accessory is the bretelle in chenille in delicate shades of mauve and "eveque" finished with a deep chenille fringe. The new waist-belts are extremely pretty. The newest ones are of vivid scarlet with iridescent or cut steel beads, finished with large steel buckles. Metal belts are also popular. One of the daintiest designs shows a series of interlocking rings, with a tiny enamelled flower in the centre of each, and a single flower with its stem and foliage forming the clasp. These belts are pretty in themselves and do much to brighten up a dark gown. Velvet neck-bands have regained almost the prestige of some years ago, but they are certainly much more becoming than they were at that period. In the realm of the linen collar, the turn-over design, elaborately embroidered by hand and finished with hemstitched edges, is perhaps the most popular. The variety of linen or muslin ties or small front worn with these collars is endless, and the tiny silk bows of any colour are very effective. Plain turnover collars, with extremely narrow pleated ruffles, are both pretty and becoming for morning wear, and there are smart little cuffs to match.

ROOF COLLAPSE IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Three Coolies Injured.

YESTERDAY morning at about 11 o'clock a portion of the roof of the building in Bank Street, Fort, for many years occupied by the Bank of Bengal, collapsed bringing with it three coolies who sustained some slight injuries and were promptly conveyed to the G. T. Hospital. The building was in course of demolition, and only the ground and first floors, and the arched facade remained, and doubtless the structure had been weakened by having so much of the stone-work cleared away. Anyhow the few yards of the roof of the verandah on the top-floor which had still to be removed came down with a crash; and it is very fortunate that none of the pedestrians in the Circle at this busy hour of the morning were entombed, some twenty tons of solid concrete and brick work embedded in cement came down, and anyone who had happened to be passing below would have had a narrow escape from sudden death, as the blocks of concrete now fill the space between the kerb and the building to a height of ten feet.

It may cause some surprise that one of the fine ornate series of buildings which rose around the old Bombay Green, fifty years ago, should have to be demolished, but the fact is that during the plague rat scare of a year or two ago, when the Bank's premises were entirely overhauled, it was found that to effect the necessary alterations and repairs it would cost as much as to put up a new building; and so the Bank decided to sell the material to a contractor and erect new offices. The building had been more than half demolished, and all those working upon it had been warned to take care; but with their habitual irresponsibility the coolies walked about upon the undermined parapet and therefore came down with it when it fell.

On enquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital we learn that one of the three coolies conveyed there was but slightly injured, and left shortly. Another, Balu Santh, is still being attended to for a fractured fore-arm and abrasions all over his body; while the third, Krishna Raoji Chowan, sustained two severe lacerated wounds on the skull, and is suffering from concussion of the brain, and has abrasions and contusions on every limb.

MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

At the close of hearing, the inquiry into the expenditure of the Mile End Board of Guardians was adjourned until October 31.

Mr. Elwig, an architect and surveyor who had previously given evidence, presented himself for cross-examination by Mr. Robinson, who appeared for Mr. Calcutt, a contractor.

Much to the general surprise, however, Mr. Robinson declined to proceed at the present juncture. His surveyor told him they had not yet information upon which a searching cross-examination could be conducted.

The Inspector protested that this was very awkward.

Mr. Robb, who represents the Stepney Ratepayers' Union, pointed out that Mr. Allan, who was Mr. Calcutt's surveyor, had gone with Mr. Elwig, and had agreed with him as to the measurements and all other matters. It was not right that the money of his (Mr. Robb's) clients should be wasted by another adjournment.

So far as he was concerned, he would not put Mr. Elwig in the box again for cross-examination.

Mr. Leslie Allan, Mr. Calcutt's surveyor, was then called. He admitted that 200 pieces of paper were charged for when only 100 pieces were used, and that as regards the ceilings the schedule had been departed from.

Pressed on several other matters, he pleaded for more time to investigate further. Mr. Robb: "Do you pledge your reputation as a responsible surveyor that the whole of this work has been done P"—"No; I do not express an opinion at present."

As regards one piece of work, Mr. Allan estimated the time taken by a carpenter at thirteen hours, fifty-two hours being charged, and the time of a plumber at thirty-five, when seventy hours were charged. He justified a charge of £1 0s. for cleaning and papering a cupboard 2ft. 7in. by 3ft. on the ground that it was a room.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th September last, amounted to Rs. 10,134, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,915. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th September last were Rs. 1,06,140, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,035.

BY THE WAY.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress, which has opened at Great Yarmouth, is the forty-seventh of the series of annual gatherings of Churchmen, the first Congress having been held at Cambridge in 1861, and the present is the second assembly presided over by Bishop sheepshanks. The Congress has been held in the diocese in two previous years—both at Norwhich, in 1865 and 1895. With these exceptions East Anglia has not been visited, save that the first Congress was, as stated, at Cambridge.

ITS PRESIDENT.

Bishop Sheepshanks, who has been Bishop of Norwich since 1893, is a son of the late Rev. John Sheepshanks, for many years headmaster of Coventry Grammer School, who taught George Eliot her classics. The Bishop, after serving under Dr. Hook at Leeds, went out to British Columbia with Dr. Hills, the first Bishop, where Mr. Sheepshanks's work lay more particularly among the Indians and the goldminers. Mr. Sheepshanks, on his return to England in 1867, took the living of Belton, near Harrogate, and then went to St. Margaret's Anfield, Liverpool, where he remained till Mr. Gladstone offered him the See of Norwich. The diocese has far more parishes than any other diocese—906, as against 648 in Oxford, which comes next.

THE FIRST CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress, like a good many other national institutions, first saw the light at Cambridge. It was born, Mr. G. F. Emery recalls in the *Sunday Strand*, in the year 1861, and began as a development of the Church Defence movement, which had originated about two years earlier. The president was Archdeacon France, then archdeacon of Ely, the Bishop of Ely being unable through ill-health to attend. The gathering consisted wholly of men, and numbered something under three hundred. Among those present were Mr. Henry Hoar, Mr. Beresford Hope, Professor Harold Browne, afterwerds Bishop of Ely, and others.

NO LADIES.

The first Church Congress was strictly confined to men. The very idea of admitting women to the meetings was not even suggested. But before the second Congress met at Oxford in 1862 the question of the admission of ladies had become a burning topic, and, though they were not yet recognised as members, ladies were allowed to take tickets for a special part of the theatre, and for these they were charged the same price as was paid by those of the sterner sex as full members. This arrangement only lasted for one year, and the distinction between the sexes came to an end with the close of the Oxford Congress.

BADEN AND ITS GRAND DUKES.

Baden, which has just lost its Grand Duke, has not been a Grand Duchy very long. In the eighteenth century two Margraves divided the territory; but Charles-Frederick, their joint heir, was raised to the dign

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A correspondent obligingly calls attention to a slip which was allowed to creep into this column a fortnight ago, when it was stated that Scott only needed three weeks in which to write "Guy Mannering." Scott's own statement, as one ought to have remembered, was that this novel was "the work of six weeks at a Christmas." It does not much affect the point of our remarks on Scott's rapidity of execution whether three or six weeks were required to produce "Guy Mannering;" most novelists would be very well content to write as good a story in six years; but no amount of taking pains will give birth to a Waverley Novel. Scott, of course, must be allowed to have been the best judge of the time which he gave to his own works. But it seems probable, from a careful study of Lockhart, that he included the mental inception of the book as well as its actual writing in his six weeks. Lockhart thinks that no part of "Guy Mannering" had been written before Scott retired to Abbotsford on the Christmas-day of 1814 with a view to "refreshing the machine." A letter to Morritt dated January 19, 1815, speaks of the exertion which Scott had made with a view to finishing his new novel, in language which seems to imply that it was then completed—two of the three volumes were, indeed, in type by that time. If we combine these data, it would seem that it might still be truthfully said that "Guy Mannering" was written in little more than three weeks. There was nothing impossible in this feat for an author who had already written two-thirds of his first novel in the evenings of three summer weeks. We may remember Lockhart's vivid description of the hand visible in a Castle street window, which so wearied his young host at a Bar supper by its tireless industry. "Since we sat down," said Menzies, "I have been watching it; it fascinates my eye; it never stops; page after page is finished and thrown on that heap of MS., and still it goes on, unwearied; and so it will be till candles are brought in, and God knows how long after that. It is the same every night. I can't stand a sight of it when I am not at my books." "Some stupid, dogged engrossing clerk probably," suggested one of the light-hearted young advocates. "No, boys," said the host; "I well know what hand it is—'tis Walter Scott's." Of course Scott's matchless speed arose from the fact that he wrote out of a well-stored mind, and that the Waverley Novels were but the product of many years of musing on Border legend, Scottish character, and human life.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The great Cambridge "History of English Literature," which was announced some time ago, to the considerable interest of all students, is now well under way. Its first volume, is to be published on November 1, and will deal with the beginnings of our literature, down to the Cycles of Romance which were so popular in the 13th and 14th centuries. The second volume will deal with "Piers Plowman" Chaucer, and the ensuing period down to the end of the fifteenth century, and the third with the period of the Renaissance and the Reformation; they are both to be issued early next year. This work is the first English attempt to apply the encyclopædic principle to the history of our literature on a really adequate scale. It is the product of a large staff of international specialists, under the competent editorship of Dr. A. W. Ward, the Master of Peterhouse, and Mr. A.R. Waller, who has done such good work in producing scholarly editions of many English classics. The day is past when it was possible for a single scholar to undertake the history of a whole literature on any but the smallest and most general scale; Henry Morley, who was the last to attempt that Herculean [illegible] did not succeed in completing it, and his valiant enterprise is hardly likely to be emulated by any modern historian. The Cambridge History of our Literature ought to become a standard work—something of the kind has long been desired by all students,—and the high reputation of the editors inclines up to augur well of its performance.

THE VALUE OF THE CRITIC.

The old discussion about the prevalence of log-rolling among our literary men seems likely to crop up again. It has been revived by Mr. Randal Charlton in the "Tribune" where he makes a vigorous onslaught on the "cotteries" which are so abundant in the modern republic of letters. The origin of Mr. Charlton remarks is to be found in a recent article in which he took occasion to pass some slighting criticism on that very prolific author Mr. A. C. Benson who replied by inquiring whether Mr Charlton thought that it was in good taste to say of him in a newspaper what he would be ashamed to say in his hearing at a dinner party. Authors are notoriously thin skinned but it was certainly very weak of Mr. Benson to take this line. We may have our own opinion about the good or bad taste of the particular criticism to which Mr. Benson objected but what is to become of the critic if he is asked to guide himself by the things that he would be inclined to say about the authors who come under his notice if he happened to be speaking to them or to their intimate friends? The standards of ordinary social courtesy are one thing, those of serious criticism another, and the two have no common measure. It is a very invidious and unpleasant thing to tell a bad writter the truth about his work, and as a rule there is fortunately no call on one to do it to his face. Johnson, indeed, took rather a wicked pleasure in such conversation, but the modern critic is thicker-skinned. Most sensible people are aware that the conversation at a dinner party is better kept away from contemporary literature if there happen to be one or two authors and one or two critics among the guests. But to say that the same principle is to guide the pens of the same critics when an editor invites them to tell the public which depends on them for a lead what to think about the published books of those authors is to nullify all serious attempts at criticism, and to reduce the reviewers who still are guided by literary canons to the level of the mere writers of laudatory puffs.

HONESTY ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Charlton will have the sympathy of most readers in protesting against such an attempt to muzzle the critic. There is an unpleasant quantity of truth in his assertion that the log-rolling coteries have "aroused such confusion in the literary market that one hardly knows where to turn for decent wares." One sure mark of the second-rate author is that he cannot bear a word of adverse criticism, and takes it as a personal imputation upon his morals or his sanity, or, like the author of "The Christian," makes a piteous appeal to the critics to know whether they are aware that their disagreeable language might possibly diminish his income. It is true that some famous writers, like George Eliot and Rossetti, have been tinged with this morbid fear of adverse criticism; but it was a sign of weakness and not of strength. The really great writer is confident, with Bentley, that no man was ever written down except by himself, and that malicious or incompetent criticism of his work will fall harmlessly to the ground.

FRANK BROWN REAPPEARS.

In the Call of the Deep Mr. F. T. Bullen continues his story of the adventures of Frank Brown, whom he left last autumn as a sea apprentice just out of his time. In this book that bold hero rapidly rises from the position of foremast hand in a Nova Scotian barque to that of captain of a crack four-masted ship. Mr. Bullen has never been able to give variety to his characters, perhaps because his aim has generally been didactic. He has little pleasure in characterisation. His characters have no delicate shades; they are always in the crude; they are always vice or virtue, like the characters in a mystery play. This in itself is no great blemish, but Mr. Bullen's sense of the vices and the virtues is commonplace. His books are generally about a good young man who goes to sea, remains good under temptation, and finally marries an uninteresting, good young woman, with whom he continues to attend the parish church. For villain, or rather for the tempter and provoker of the good young man, there is generally a very naughty captain who is cruel to his men with belaying-pins. For incidents there are "Act of God and barratry of mariners," together with the slaying of the naughty captain by his angry crew. For moral we have the spectacle of virtue rewarded and vice cut down untimely. This book is less badly written than many of Mr. Bullen's latter books. Here and there it reads almost like the opening chapters of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" or of "The Log of a Sea Waif." But Frank Brown is too much of the prize boy at a Sunday school to interest us, though of course we recognise his superior virtue. He is not yet dead, but he is married to the good young woman, and on the high way towards the little farm to which all seamen aspire. Probably he will never really sin, but he should not be a bit surprised if Mr. Bullen did another book about him, and perhaps in that other book some shrewed thrust of fortune will make him err for just a moment—just long enough to make him repent and be for once an interesting human being. At present he is a human being in interesting situations constructed with some skill from Mr. Bullen's knowledge of the sea. Mr. Twidle contributes his customary illustrations.

THE 17th instant was to have been the end of Colombo. It was to have been destroyed by an earthquake, as a prelude to the disappearance of the whole of Ceylon ten months later. This silly prophecy has been made with all seriousness in Colombo during the past few weeks and there is no disputing the fact that it has caused considerable excitement amongst the most ignorant sections of the community says the *Times of Ceylon*. The prophecy is unfortunately associated with the Christian religion in the minds of the people, and Priests, Missionaries, and catechists connected with all the denominations have been almost plagued to death with enquiries regarding the calamity which it impending. Absurd as the prophecy has appeared to sensible people, there is no doubt that it was firmly believed by those who have given currency to it. As far as can be gathered, these consist of three Americans—two ladies and one gentleman—calling themselves Bethany Christians. They have been in Ceylon for some time, living in Nuwatte, and holding meetings in the Gospel Hall in Slave Island and elsewhere.

THE OPINION OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN ON THE SANDEN HEALTH

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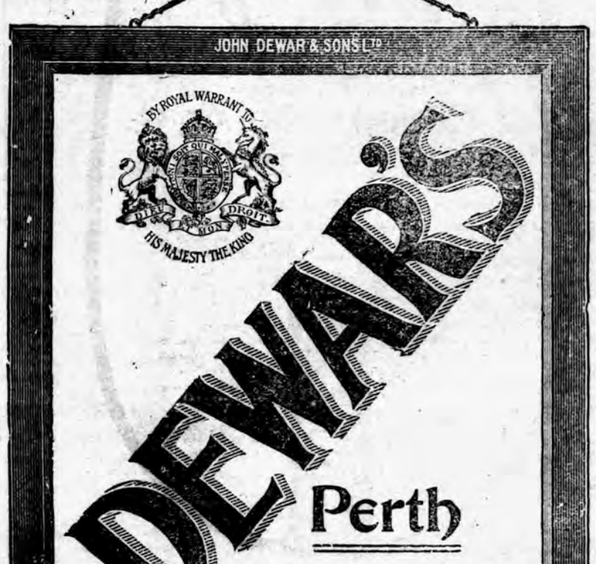

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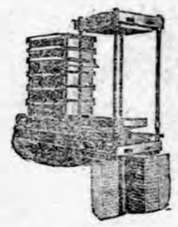

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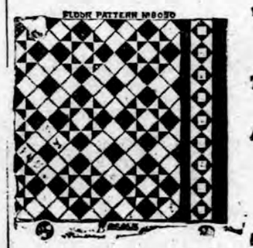

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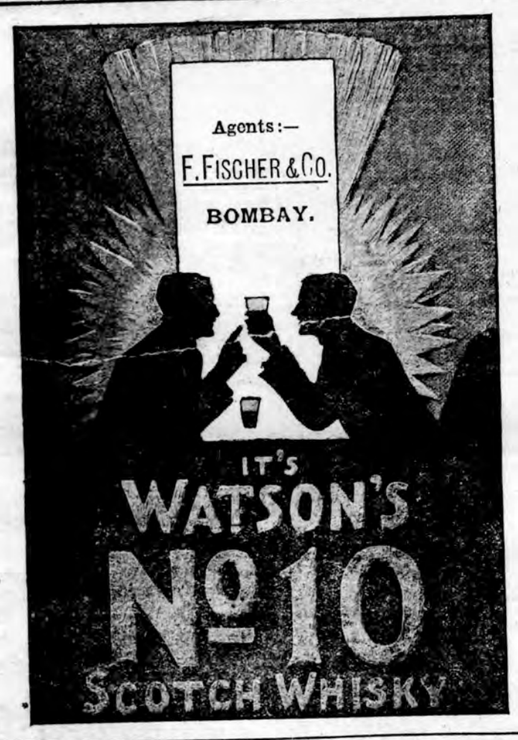

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